

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD221238 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 22 Jan (TASS) -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe has been held here today.

PSHENKIN SAYS NATO 'JUGGLING' TROOP NUMBERS

PM221631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder": "Arithmetic Is Not to Blame"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Pshenkin]

[Text] An extraordinary thing happened in NATO: one fine day 137,000 (!) NATO soldiers... suddenly were missing from the allied ground forces. But the strange thing is that this loss did not cause a commotion. All eyes turned on the American representatives sitting on the staffs, committees and other organs of this bloc. The West European allies clumsily hid their smiles: "Big uncle across the ocean is up to his old tricks again...."

What happened was the following: At successive sessions of the NATO nuclear planning group and military planning committee "discrepancies" were discovered in the numerical indicators of troop strength. The difference amounted to 137,000 men. It would be possible to laugh at the NATO strategists' weakness at arithmetic if this were not clearly deliberate propagandist juggling -- not a new method -- used particularly extensively and frequently by American generals on NATO staffs. As the magazine DER SPIEGEL remarks, the Americans have the monopoly on intelligence data in the bloc and give their allies figures which suit their policies. General Rogers can declare that according to "his data" the potential enemy has overwhelming superiority in tanks, manpower, missiles and so forth, even though he knows perfectly well that tanks differ, as do missiles. The allies are beginning to look askance at such manipulations. But they are continuing. And the result? In any talks NATO obstinately goes on about the East's "military superiority." How can one fail to recall here the 137,000 NATO soldiers who "drowned" in NATO documents?

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK

LD250958 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan, TASS -- A press conference has opened at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. It was called by the USSR Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the publication of the book "Hence the Threat to Peace" by the military publishing house in Moscow.

Taking part in the press conference are General of the Army Valentin Varennikov, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, other Soviet generals and ambassador at large of the USSR Foreign Ministry Viktor Karpov.

Varennikov's Address

LD251002 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan, TASS -- Addressing a press conference today, general of the Army Valentin Varennikov said: In publishing the book "Whence the Threat of Peace", we wished not just give an answer to the whole of that massive propaganda campaign around the so-called "Soviet military menace", which has been elevated to an official level in the United States. We set ourselves the aim of showing from facts, in comparison in real picture of the balance of military might between the United States and the Soviet Union, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

To try to prove the allegation about the growing military menace from the Soviet Union, they in the West have recourse to fiddling of various kinds, distortion of realities, or pass over in silence what is in conflict with such an allegation. Our book sets itself the aim of giving the reader objective factual material, on whose basis he could himself draw a conclusion and answer the question, which is contained in its title.

The materials contained in the book are convincing evidence of the fact who is responsible for the arms race, which has been going on for more than a decade. It follows from the facts cited in it who initiated the development and deployment of ever new types of death-carrying weapons. It is shown in the book that it is precisely the United States which was not only the first to create the atomic bomb, but also to use it without any military necessity against peaceful population.

It was precisely the USA which initiated the construction of a fleet of intercontinental strategic bombers and nuclear-powered submarines with ballistic missiles. It was the first to start a massive deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, missiles fitted out with multiple warheads were created by the United States in the late sixties, and by the Soviet Union -- in the seventies. Quite recently Washington announced its decision to start full-scale production of neutron munitions, adopted a program for the deployment of many thousands of air, sea and land-based cruise missiles.

Could the Soviet Union sit idly by under such conditions? No, it could not! We had to react to the military threat carried by the United States and on our part deploy the necessary weapons. But the Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek military superiority.

The Soviet Union has a big military potential. Any attempts at gaining military superiority over our country are doomed to failure. Leonid Brezhnev said in this connection: "But if necessary, the Soviet people will find a possibility of making any additional efforts, of making everything necessary to secure reliable defence of this country."

But the arms race is not an avenue to peace. We are convinced that it is in the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union to reach agreement on limitation of weapons, their radical cut, on lessing of the danger of war. It is precisely this program -- the program of peace for the eighties, which is the Soviet Union's state policy.

We see a different attitude from Washington. The book graphically shows that the United States has set itself the aim of upsetting by all means the rough military parity existing in the world. This policy finds its clear expression in the astronomical build up of military spendings by the U.S. administration (even considering the rates of inflation), in the creation of ever new types of strategic weapons.

General Varennikov pointed out that the so-called comprehensive strategic program of the eighties, which was announced by the White House, has been described even in the United States itself as the biggest over the past 20 years. The USA not simply builds up the arms race. Its striving for military supremacy finds its expression in Washington's course of actions in the international arena.

The present American administration does not conceal the fact that it has taken course for "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union on the global and regional scale. To be frank, the military-political guidelines of the White House can be assessed only as a program for all-round preparation of a material base for unleashing war. The United States as before stakes on preparation for a war with the use in it of strategic nuclear forces in various versions, both in a universal nuclear war and in a nuclear war confined to separate areas of the world.

The leader of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev more than once drew attention to such military-political concepts, which are dangerous to the cause of peace.

It is generally known what disastrous consequences a nuclear war could have. It must be believed that this is also realized in the United States. One cannot help noting in this connection that Washington does not conceal in actual fact its striving to confine nuclear war to the European Continent and thus evade an inevitable retaliatory strike.

Needless to say that such a prospect cannot be acceptable to millions of Europeans. Particularly dangerous in this respect is the decision of the United States, which was forced on its NATO allies, to deploy nearly 600 new medium-range American missiles in Western Europe.

The stake placed by the USA on "limited" nuclear wars is without any foundation. Such a war would inevitably outgrow into a universal one.

Apart from intensive preparation of the war machinery for nuclear war the trend of military buildup in the United States is characterised by the wish to use force in the attempts to ensure such a settlement of international issues that would suit Washington's book.

Hence the course for a buildup of military presence in various parts of the world, creation of a Rapid Deployment Force, which is to become a strike force for securing the so-called "vital interests" of the USA in the Middle East and other regions.

The data cited in the book make it possible to compare the military potential of the United States and NATO with that of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. Everyone can draw from it the conclusion of a real balance of forces and make sure that the Soviet Union does not do anything that would lead to upsetting the military-strategic balance which has taken shape in the world.

We in the Soviet Union would like to hope that the Washington decision-makers will be able to view things more realistically. The unrestrained intimidation of the peoples of the world with the alleged "Soviet menace" won't work.

We hope that the world public will be able to understand when the threat to peace really comes, we would also like to think that the book issued by us will help them in doing so.

DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK ON PENTAGON CLAIMS, BUDGET

Pentagon Book's Claims

LD231410 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan, TASS -- The authors of the pamphlet "Soviet Military Power", published by the Pentagon, are telling the public that Soviet "expenditures are continuously rising. That they have really been practically the same over the recent years, is withheld". The point is emphasized by Soviet experts in the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" published by the USSR Defence Ministry.

"The military budget of the United States", they say, "on the other hand, has been rising steadily from year to year. Its rate of growth in 1978-1980, and this according to official U.S. figures, was in excess of 13 percent, and as much as 19 percent in 1981. And still higher growth rates of U.S. and NATO military spending are envisaged in the years to come. In 1985 alone, the United States is planning to allocate more than 340 billion dollars for military purposes, and a total of 1.5 trillion dollars in the coming five years." The book further says: "There is no trace of objectivity in the conjectures that the authors of 'Soviet Military Power' make concerning the defence industry of the Soviet Union."

"They declare that the Soviet Union has 135 munitions factories, yet not a word is said by them that in the United States arms and material are produced by 146 government-operated plants and nearly 4,000 large-scale private enterprises."

"To impress the readers," Soviet experts note, "the pamphlet draws some comparisons. One of its diagrams, for example, compares the exaggerated floorspace of the Nizhniy Tagil plant (USSR) that makes railroad cars and tanks with the floorspace of the by no means largest two American tank plants. We need only compare the Nizhniy Tagil plant with the tank complex in Detroit to see the kind of fact-juggling the Pentagon indulges in."

"The U.S. Defence Department", Soviet experts note, "alleges that the Soviet Union seeks a 'global projection of Soviet military power'. Here again, however, the Pentagon is at looperheads with the facts, and indeed with its own statements. For does it not admit that the Soviet Union has military contingents in the territory of only some of its East European allies and in neighbouring Mongolia and Afghanistan, and this, moreover, strictly in conformance with treaty provisions. At the same time, U.S. military units are deployed in dozens of countries up and down the world, and there are more than 1,500 U.S. military installations and bases overseas, chiefly in the proximity of Soviet borders."

The USA, the book stresses, is the world's biggest exporter of military hardware. The United States accounts for nearly 45 percent of the world arms trade. "And since other NATO countries account for more than 20 percent of the arms trade, it ought to be clear whence comes the bulk of the arms flow. It is common knowledge that U.S. arms go to shore up reactionary and dictatorial regimes, to suppress revolutionary and national liberation movements, and to consolidate the U.S. military presence in the recipient countries."

Rising U.S. Military Budget

LD221346 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 22 Jan 82

["USA: Financing of Militarism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- "The American policy of achieving military superiority finds expression in the steady extension of the scale of financing of militarist preparations," runs the book "Whence the Threat to Peace," published by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

"During the past 20 years (1960-1980)," the authors of the book write, "U.S. military spending under the national defense program has trebled -- from 45 to 135 billion dollars. An even sharper increase in military spending is planned for the 80's. In the period between 1981 and 1985 alone expenditures on war preparations will increase by more than 120 percent, reaching 303.9 billion dollars a year by the end of 1985. Average annual rates of increase in military spending in the first half of the present decade will be higher than at the peak of U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia. Allocations for the national defense program in fiscal 1986 are earmarked at 342.7 billion dollars."

Soviet military experts draw attention to the increase in proportion of the U.S. gross national product devoted to military expenditure. "The Reagan administration," they write, "is planning to increase its annual military spending by an average of 8.6 percent in real terms, whereas, according to American estimates, the rates of increase of the gross national product may not be more than 3.5 percent a year. As a result, the share of military expenditures in the gross national product will amount to 6.6 percent in 1985 and to nearly 10 percent in 1990 (in 1980 it was 5.2 percent)."

"The United States," it is stressed in the book, "allocates considerable funds for military research and development. In 1980 appropriations under this item totalled 13.5 billion dollars in the Department of Defense budget alone. A sum of 32 billion dollars is earmarked for 1985. Moreover, about 6 billion dollars will be allocated to NASA whose activities are increasingly subordinated to the interests of the Pentagon; the Department of Energy will spend more than 2 billion dollars on research and development in the field of nuclear weapons."

OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE ON U.S. POLICY, ECONOMY

LD241924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 24 Jan 82

["International Observers' Roundtable" program with international affairs journalist Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov; member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board, Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy; and all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

Lara, Khaddam Visits

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades. I would like to begin our conversation with international events -- that is, conflicts and problems in various parts of the world -- and the positive and stabilizing influence being exerted upon that course of events by our country's active foreign policy.

While duly rebuffing the imperial impulses of the adherents of the cold war, the Soviet Union continues to implement tirelessly its own program of peace and cooperation among peoples. This program is supported by the socialist community and evokes a response in various continents. The visits by Syrian and Angolan delegations to our country last week are an example of this. Syria has recently become one of the main centers of resistance to the separate deals in the Near East -- deals, that is, which hinder the settlement of the long-standing and complex problems of the Near East. In October 1980, a friendship and cooperation treaty was concluded between the Soviet Union and Syria. That treaty has been evaluated by Comrade Brezhnev as an effective factor in strengthening the positions of the patriotic forces of the Arab world which oppose the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism, the policy of separate deals and capitulation, and advocate the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The consultations held in Moscow between the Syrian and Soviet foreign ministers, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko in mid-January were carried out in accordance with that treaty.

I also want to draw your attention to the important results of the Soviet-Angolan talks. The participants expressed their mutual conviction that all-round development of relations in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres on the basis of the Soviet-Angolan Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Africa and throughout the world. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and the leader of the Angolan delegation, Lucio Lara, signed an economic, trade and technical cooperation program between the Soviet Union and Angola for 1981-85 and, in the long term, until 1990.

[Bogdanov] It is indeed true that in this very tense and difficult situation, Soviet foreign policy is consistently seen as a course toward stabilization, toward developing constructive relations. Certainly in the two cases you have mentioned -- Syria and Angola -- this is having a very calming, stabilizing influence on the whole international situation.

[Sobolev] Especially those two regions, which are known as regions of protracted and long-standing conflicts.

[Volskiy] Here I would add something further, namely that the Soviet Union is implementing its policy of cooperation not only with the countries of the socialist community, but also with many other states, with the developing countries, above all with states of a socialist, progressive orientation. And in this sense, the visits of figures from the developing countries to Moscow that took place last week have shown just how wide is the range of friends and allies we have in the world. It is not fortuitous that at the talks that were held in Moscow, very broad questions were discussed -- questions, in effect, of the global policy of the Soviet Union and of all peace-loving countries.

This, I think, is what throws a certain additional light on the whole international situation in the sense that it becomes clearer where the watershed lies between the forces advocating detente and the creation of a healthier international climate, and the imperialist circles and their accomplices and partners who are trying to put that process into reverse, to steer international development ever-increasingly toward confrontation. I think that at present the forces of imperialism, despite their aggressiveness, despite their stepped-up activity, are finding themselves more and more isolated, especially in the developing world. To a considerable extent, this also applies to West Europe and to the developed capitalist countries. They are becoming more active not because they are strong and sure of themselves but because they feel uncertain and afraid of the future.

[Sobolev] While on the subject of the Soviet peace program, an important integral part of it is the struggle against the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. The aim of this struggle is understood and shared by many people in the West, and among the events of the past week, one cannot fail to take note of the massive new demonstrations against the deployment of American nuclear-missile weapons in West Europe. There have been demonstrations in Portugal, Italy, West Germany and other West European countries, while in the United States a campaign has been launched to collect signatures to a demand for an end to the arms race. The anti-war movement, as we know, played its part when the United States was deciding whether or not to take part in the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. The anti-war movement has grown considerably in the past year. That growth can be explained by the fact that the West Europeans have more clearly understood the true aims of American foreign policy, which has become noticeably more aggressive since the Republicans came to power. Last week, the Western press very painstakingly analyzed the results of the first year of Republican rule. Radomir Georgiyevich, could you perhaps give us some sort of summing-up of what the Washington administration has been doing in the sphere of foreign policy?

Reagan Presidency Reviewed

[Bogdanov] Well, firstly, the main aim of the Reagan administration policy is to restore the great power position of American imperialism. What the United States is trying to do, essentially, is to achieve the position of an unlimited global power which, on the basis of its own selfish motives, will determine the direction of social development and control the destinies of states and peoples. The plans for world domination being nurtured by the United States presuppose a direct clash with the enemy, that is, with those forces in the international arena that are an objective obstacle to the attainment of the aims of American policy. The U.S. administration has recently taken a number of steps that exacerbate the world situation. I refer to the fact that the Americans have chosen Poland as a cover behind which far-reaching intentions are concealed. The extreme reactionary groups of the American bourgeoisie, represented by the new American administration, are carrying out a purposeful program. Washington considers that the right atmosphere, so to speak, must be created in the world. The White House wants to justify the constant growth of its military budget in the eyes of Americans and of the world. Washington now thinks that intensifying international tension is an inherent and integral part of American foreign policy. The main U.S. efforts are directed toward altering the world's strategic balance, and it's enough to say that the new administration has allocated \$1.5 trillion for building strategic and conventional armed forces in the next 5 years -- more than the United States has spent on armaments in the last 30 years.

[Sobolev] And it has nothing to do with the interests of U.S. national security. I would like to quote the American scientists English and (Bollif) who have given political, not military reasons for the build-up of the U.S. military potential. In other words, it's not at all concern for national security that is the cause of such unusually big armament programs but the desire to achieve the political advantages in the world arena, the imperial aims, which you mentioned just now.

'Whence the Threat to Peace'

[Bogdanov] It's precisely for that purpose, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, that Washington has dreamed up the myth of Soviet military superiority and started a new round in the arms race. The Military Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Defense recently published a book which is a reply to the American propaganda fake that was called "Soviet Military Power" and was published to compromise the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union and represent it to people in a completely distorted light.

[Sobolev] It was a pretty crude method of propaganda because figures were quoted there which only concern the Soviet military.

[Bogdanov] The publication I have just mentioned is an objective treatement of the balance of forces that has today become established in the world between the two opposing blocs.

[Sobolev] And that's the opinion of Western experts, too. For example, the Washington POST writes that Western experts have said information contained in the publication corresponds with data available in the West.

[Volskiy] Moreover, that same paper writes that the book, "Whence the Threat to Peace?" is far more convincing than the various American publications propagandizing from a distorted point of view the correlation of forces in the modern world. This is admitted by a bourgeois American paper close to government circles.

[Bogdanov] And yet, you know, the main thing that that book contains is complete incontrovertible proof of the existence of the approximate equality between the NATO countries and those of the Warsaw pact -- the existence of what we consider to be approximate parity.

U.S. Uses Polish Situation

[Sobolev] Having set themselves the goal in their strategic plans of gaining superiority over the Soviet Union, the United States has spared no effort in achieving a strategic consensus, that is, agreement with various countries of the world on an anti-Soviet basis.

Washington suggested to all possible allies that they set aside the real contradictions and problems and concentrate on one thing: how to cause the USSR the maximum amount of trouble. U.S. diplomacy was successful in only a few states since only a few leaders have resolved to forget the real problems causing concern in the world. And now the United States plans to use events in Poland for its own imperialist interests. Again, brazen geo-political calculation is barely covered by hypocritical words of sympathy for the Poles. Even many Americans understand just how much these phrases are worth. The Washington observer Hirsch for example admits that certain U.S. officials would prefer to see bloodshed in Poland. This outcome would strengthen Western Europe's interest in NATO, according to these officials, and would help to secure increases in the military budget.

[Bogdanov] You know the Polish problem, the Polish question which is very clearly an internal affair, is being used by the United States in a most shameless, impudent way to stir up and to create an artificial crisis and an atmosphere of tension for various reasons. These reasons were quite comprehensively revealed in certain documents, above all in the TASS statement and in our other publications, but I would like to draw attention to two aspects.

We are above all dealing with the very great disappointment being experienced by the U.S. administration because events in Poland developed along totally different lines from those Washington had counted on. In this sense Poland was the factor which revealed the essence of the Reagan administration's foreign policies, and showed what and what kind of aims it was really pursuing, above all in relation to the USSR.

Reagan Foreign Policy Assessed

[Sobolev] This provoked a noticeable change in the mood of world public opinion. The British newspaper THE TIMES for example noted that anti-Americanism is the main result of the foreign policy of the Republican administration during the past year. They mean, of course, not anti-Americanism, but negative appraisal of aggressive U.S. foreign policy by world public opinion.

[Bogdanov] It is also interesting to find out how Americans themselves evaluate the foreign policy of their President. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that on 19 January the results of a public opinion poll carried out by the Washington POST were published. They show that in general support for Reagan's activities as President has fallen to 49 percent, having for the first time fallen below the 50 percent mark. This is lower than the popularity of President Carter a year after he came to power. I would also point out that 48 percent of those asked said they feared that Reagan could drag us into a war. In April last year, this figure was 33 percent.

[Volskiy] It seems to me, Radomir Georgiyevich, that a characteristic of these figures which you just mentioned is also the fact that they reflect dissatisfaction not only with U.S. policy itself, but also with the failures which U.S. policy is experiencing at present. From the point of view of U.S. policy, let us take such extremely important regions as southern Africa and the Near East. During Reagan's time as President, the Americans have adopted a very clear and precise position of encouraging all reactionary, anti-Soviet forces, irrespective of the state to which they belong, their nationality, and so forth. For them the important thing is to create powerful, anti-Soviet, anti-communist bridgeheads or blocs in both regions on which U.S. policy could lean. Has it succeeded? No, of course not.

[Sobolev] It is interesting to note that although the Americans have to reckon with considerable losses in U.S. foreign policy, during his jubilee speech marking his first year in office, the U.S. President counted up the promises he had fulfilled. Well, one can say that there were promises that were fulfilled. For example, support for Latin American dictatorships, which, at the time of the Republicans' victory at the presidential elections, held banquets and set off fireworks. And it is true that not one of the dictators has been forgotten during the past year. Each one has received his share of the millions and weapons -- the United States lavished on the Salvadoran junta almost \$500 million, dozens of military helicopters in other armaments. These dollars led to a new river of blood in El Salvador, and to fresh atrocities and violence carried out with the guidance and participation of American specialists. But they failed to bring the junta any nearer to victory. And generally, whichever country one takes which is ruled by a reactionary military regime, one can see the various stages of growth of the liberation movement. So, this kind of fulfillment of promises by the present administration can hardly be counted by the United States as one of its successes. We would also add that this goes for other regions of the world.

[Volskiy] Yes, and at the same time we should also point out that as a result of these failures, the United States is itself gradually being dragged into conflict situations and armed clashes. This is perhaps most obvious at the moment in Central America, and we can see the same thing -- at any rate, the signs and symptoms of such a development of events -- in the Near East for instance.

And now the United States is vetoing a resolution which plans sanctions against Israel because of its annexation of the Golan Heights. What does this mean? It means that Israeli expansionism is being encouraged, similar new actions by Israeli are being encouraged, for example, the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Its militaristic aspirations toward southern Lebanon and Syria are being encouraged, and the danger of a fresh outbreak of military action on the Near East is thus increasing, an outbreak in which the United States may find itself very directly involved, considering that it is itself increasing its military presence in this area.

And in southern Africa there is an almost analogous situation. The Republic of South Africa has occupied a large area of southern Angola, has not yet withdrawn, and is carrying out raids on Angolan territory. Yet the United States is clearly playing up to it, playing up to it by exerting diplomatic and political pressure on the progressive Angolan Government, and again this is fraught with the possibility of flare-ups, which could finally present a serious threat to peace in this region.

[Sobolev] I would also like yet again to stress the weakness of the U.S. position precisely as regards southern Africa and, perhaps even more, the Near East. The United States had to resort to the veto in the Security Council as an extreme measure. After all, in so doing they set themselves against the international community. After all, nine countries voted for taking some kind of practical, effective measures against Israel's aggressive policies, and five countries abstained.

[Vol'skiy] Yes, but the main point is that they have set themselves against the whole Arab world because of the stand they adopted in the Security Council, and this represents the self-destruction of all the edifices which the present U.S. leaders are trying to erect in the Near East, that is, their attempt to create a bloc there between the conservative Arab countries and Israel. As a result U.S. policy seems to be turning against itself. And this is not by chance; it is to a certain extent an inevitable result, because U.S. policy goes against the interests of peoples, including those of the U.S. people itself; and historically it has no prospect of success.

U.S. Economic Woes Discussed

[Sobolev] And I would also like to say that Washington's arrogant imperial plans are also hindered by the economic and social realities in the United States itself. It has to be said that in summing up the results of the first year of the Republican administration's government observers have paid particular attention to Reagan's failures, primarily at home.

[Bogdanov] We must say that the Republican Reagan administration marked the end of its first year in the White House in conditions of a serious deterioration of economic and social problems. In October 1981 the President himself was forced to admit that the country was experiencing an economic slump and that in the coming months the economic situation would deteriorate. In the fourth quarter of 1981 the real gross national product of the country fell by 5.2 percent and industrial production by 5.5 percent, according to preliminary information. And so, the actual course of events in the economic sphere has proved false the administration's optimistic forecast at the beginning of the year. And into the bargain, economic indices show that in many respects the economic position is even worse than that during the period of the Carter administration. The economic policy of the Republican administration is increasingly often being sharply criticized. For instance, O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has declared that before Reagan came to power the economy was on the road to recovery, but the President managed to divert the economy from recovery to recession in his first 9 months in office.

What are the other manifestations of this unhealthy state of the American economy in addition to the drop in production and the fall in the U.S. gross national product? I would like to mention two very important circumstances in this context. The fact is that the increasing slump in the economy is accompanied by a deterioration in the situation in the sphere of social relations, by a reduction in jobs and an increase in unemployment.

The number of those wholly out of work reached 9.5 million by the end of the year, which is 2 million more than the 1980 level. To this we should add that throughout 1981 the Reagan administration was continually making new proposals for cuts in allocations for social programs. If we take into account the latest voting in Congress in December, the number of programs affected by these cuts or entirely eliminated runs close to 250. In 1981 as a whole Congress approved cuts in allocations for domestic needs totaling almost \$40 billion. The cuts in social programs have to a great extent hit the least well-off sections of the population, the national minorities and the unemployed. In this context I would like to quote some comments by Rowan, a well-known journalist who is an observer for the Washington POST. He declared that the horrifying reality is that the administration is encouraging, subsidizing and defending racism.

[Sobolev] The racist nature of the present administration's domestic policy assumes various forms, and in particular it finds expression in the administration's economic measures. For instance, although the overall unemployment rate is more than 9 percent, it is several times higher for the black population, while among young blacks unemployment is almost 50 percent. And if young blacks manage to find work, they earn 59 percent of what a white earns. This was stated by (Harris), an American lawyer, at a symposium in Berkeley, California. In saying this, he stressed that the United States is a racist state where the black population is deprived of basic rights.

[Bogdanov] Americans themselves are making quite sharp assessments of the results of the Reagan administration's economic activity. In particular, the Washington POST wrote: As President, Reagan has not been generous toward many Americans. He has granted major favors to the rich, and he has constantly challenged the already meager allocations for the poor. It seems to me to be not unjustified that Browder, an observer with the Washington POST, sharply criticizes the President's domestic policy and notes that a number of his steps in this sphere have demonstrated the administration's moral turpitude.

[Sobolev] It seems to me that another result ought to be noted by us today: the general shift to the right in domestic political life in the United States and the revival of the spirit of McCarthyism.

[Bogdanov] The old issue of the Reagan administration's suppression of trade union rights has recently reemerged in the United States, and, what is more, the issue reemerged somewhat tragically, I would say, in connection with the air disaster a few days ago when an American aircraft crashed into the Potomac near Washington. It has turned out, according to what is being asserted, that the cause of the disaster was that unqualified air traffic controllers were guiding the aircraft. I would like to remind you here that the air traffic controllers' trade union waged a protracted struggle for its rights, for a pay rise, and the administration settled this trade union question in a very simple way. It prosecuted the leaders of the trade union and then disbanded it.

Vitaliy Sergeyevich, I believe that today we have widely analyzed the results of the Reagan administration's period in office. I would like to stress the following point in this connection. The offensive against the relaxation of international tension, against cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples is not a consequence of an increase in the strength of international imperialism, American imperialism included. Quite the contrary, the capitalist world is experiencing a general crisis. I would like to remind you that repeatedly in the past the United States has attempted to plunge mankind into the maelstrom of military danger. The world has seen times more difficult than now, but it has always returned to the only possible path: that which leads to a peaceful future.

One of the most important guarantees of this is the constructive, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the peace program proposed by the 26th congress, and the latest disarmament and detente proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Bonn. The Soviet Union's whole policy -- foreign policy -- is the most reliable guarantee of a peaceful future for mankind.

Socialist Bloc Economics

[Sobolev] To continue the topic of the results of, and prospects for, world economic development, I would like to turn to the situation in the socialist community and in particular to the decisions of the CEMA Executive Committee which held its latest session last week. Of course, the socialist countries have their economic problems, and quite serious problems at that, but they are not the insoluble puzzle that the West faces. Their solution has been worked out in the economic development plans adopted in each country, and the joining of forces of the CEMA countries should accelerate this solution.

For instance, the latest Executive Committee meeting set the objective of the joint development of machines and equipment which reduced the need for manual labor, and above all industrial robots with programmable control. This is one of the ways of tackling the manpower problem which is arising because of the peculiarities of the present stage of population growth in our countries. The CEMA Executive Committee adopted measures to provide essential raw and other materials for the food industry and to supply this industry with modern and productive equipment. It decided on the development of sets of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the processing of raw material for foodstuffs. This ought to promote a fuller satisfaction of the CEMA countries' populations' demand for foodstuffs.

The importance of cooperation within the CEMA framework is currently being stressed by the press in the fraternal countries as the results of the past year are discussed. This week, for instance, statistics for the GDR were published. Its working people overfulfilled last year's plans and, as is being noted by GDR newspapers, a reliable basis for the successful development of the country's economy is provided by the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the firm place which the republic occupies in the community of socialist states. It is revealing that the GDR's foreign trade turnover with the Soviet Union increased by 17 percent last year.

Looking at a summary of the GDR's economic development, we can only note the striking contrast with data for the United States, Britain and other countries in the bourgeois world. Industrial output rose by more than 5 percent in the GDR. Plans for agricultural deliveries to the state were overfulfilled. The GDR working people attained great successes in husbanding labor resources -- 493 million working hours were saved -- and in savings in raw and other materials. The use of energy, for instance, was reduced by 5 percent. That is one aspect of the statistics. It has a direct link with the other: the improvement in the lives of the citizens of the republic. Net incomes rose by 4 billion marks. A total of 550,000 people improved their housing. And it seems to me that this is no less important a difference compared with Western statistics.

With that, comrades, our program is at an end. Thank you for your attention, and all the best.

TRUD ASSESSES GAS PIPELINE EQUIPMENT BAN

PM221501 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by TRUD political observer V. Sisnev: "Who Reagan Is Really 'Punishing'"]

[Text] Among the "punitive measures" against the Soviet Union announced by President Reagan in his address just before the new year was a ban on the supply of U.S. equipment for laying a gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe.

But even before this, when he had no excuse for such an undisguised act of sabotage, his administration was putting all sorts of pressure on the West European countries concerned to abandon the project. Washington was unhappy about the fact that increasingly normal relations are being established between East and West on the European Continent.

The motives behind Reagan's decision to apply "sanctions" against Poland and the USSR -- a decision which he is urging his NATO allies to emulate -- look highly suspicious against this background. Washington also seems to feel the same way since, according to a report in the Paris-based LE MONDE a few days ago, the Americans have given the FRG Government as assurance that they are not now using the events in Poland to scuttle the Siberian gas agreement which they tried, without success, to block by diplomatic means.

In any case the U.S. "big press," judging from certain of its statements, is already well aware of the suspicious nature of its administration's activities. The editorial in the 2 January issue of the Baltimore SUN, for example, said: "The most ticklish of the measures taken by the President will be the ban on selling our equipment for the pipeline project to carry natural gas from the USSR to West Europe. The citizens of NATO countries -- many of whom are already anti-Reagan -- are sure to start asking whether or not it is the President's intention to hurt his allies more than the Russians." It went on to add: "Without a doubt there are those in the administration who consider that the West European countries should be put to the test and who believe that an about-face on the gas pipeline construction project would restore unity and a sense of purpose in NATO."

It is crystal clear that the Soviet Union-West Europe pipeline is merely a symbol -- a symbol of constructive, goodneighborly and mutually advantageous relations, relations which do not fit in with the gospel of confrontation which Washington is currently preaching. The "test" to which some of those in the U.S. ruling circles would like to put their West European allies is formulated thus: Abandoning the project is to keep faith with Western interests and going ahead with it is to betray those interests. It is easy to see that in this instance U.S. interests are being equated with West European interests. The fact is, however, that at this point in time these interests are far from identical where relations with the socialist countries are concerned.

Reagan is prepared to sacrifice the interests of U.S. firms and this will mean considerable losses for them, but their losses will seem like chicken feed compared with the losses which West European firms would sustain if their countries were to follow the U.S. lead. Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, a recognized authority on economic questions, gives a detailed analysis of the present state of business ties between the USSR and the West from which it appears that last year, when the volume of U.S.-Soviet trade fell sharply as a result of the then President Carter's unilateral measures, trade between the seven leading "Common Market" (European Economic Community) countries -- the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark -- increased by 21 percent to reach almost 10 times the U.S. level if we are talking about exports and even more if it is a question of imports from the Soviet Union.

Let us take the specific example of West Germany, where as Vetter, chairman of the German Trade Union Federation, put it, Soviet orders provide jobs for nearly half a million people. From 1970 through 1980 the volume of trade between West Germany and our country rose from \$544 million to \$5.8 billion. In 1980 alone trade increased by 35 percent. Yet this was the same year that Carter attempted to organize an economic blockade of the Soviet Union. This was done, remember, under the pretext of "the defense of Afghanistan" but in actual fact in order to humor Washington's "hawks" and the moguls of the military-industrial complex and in the hope of making political mileage out of the chauvinistically inclined section of the electorate and thus winning the impending election. As we know, both the blockade and Carter himself failed miserably.

Continuing and further intensifying the course begun by his hapless predecessor, President Reagan has seized on an equally flimsy pretext -- the events in Poland, which are the Polish people's own internal affairs. They now want to escalate the anti-Soviet hysteria which Washington was already fuelling to the point where West Europeans forget their real interests and fall in line with their U.S. allies. Incidentally, like Carter, Reagan made the decision to apply "sanctions" unilaterally, without consulting those same partners who are being pressured to go along with them.

But the partners are dragging their feet and this is causing irritation in Washington circles, where Europeans' desire for political independence has always been a source of irritation. The biggest hotheads are even reaching for the same "sanctions" weapon, although not for use against the socialist countries. It is clear from newspaper reports that discussions are taking place on the need to "punish" the FRG if it fails to repudiate its stance on the Polish question and insists on building the gas pipeline. The truth of the matter is that FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has said that he disagrees with the sanctions policy and in an interview carried in the 3 January issue of the New York TIMES expressed his conviction that the Polish Government did what it thought best for its country in the situation which had arisen.

This inevitably brings to mind the words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with the hostile acts committed by Carter, who after making a dangerous change of direction toward confrontation with the USSR did his best to get the NATO allies to do likewise. The head of the Soviet state warned then that "through its sanctions aimed at exacerbating the international situation Washington is pursuing its aim of trampling underfoot the European states, especially its own allies."

We are now seeing the same thing happening all over again -- efforts are being made by hook or by crook to harness to capitalist countries of Europe once again to the "cold war" juggernaut, with America plying the whip. But the Europeans have already sampled the abundant fruits of detente and, I fancy, have no wish to miss out on them merely because the "hawks" over the ocean want them to. The Brussels meeting of the foreign ministers of the 10 "Common Market" countries failed to live up to Washington's expectations. The "Ten" said that it "notes the economic measures taken against the Soviet Union by the U.S. Government." All the indications are that the realization, widespread in West Europe, that maintaining cooperation with the socialist states, economic cooperation included, is important for the West European countries' own long-term interests, is having an impact.

Washington clearly has no intention of abandoning its attempts to bring the allies to heel. It has been sending one admonitory dispatch after another and a succession of envoys of various ranks to the European capitals. In short, the arm-twisting which is a tradition of U.S. foreign policy is being continued in order to ensure that the coming session of the NATO member countries' foreign ministers' committee adopts a resolution to President Reagan's liking and fatal for European detente. The opinion of Soviet people was once spelled out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev when speaking of Europeans thus: "They live on a continent which has been repeatedly seared by destructive wars and they are not, we are convinced, prepared to embark on adventures at the whim of politicians across the ocean. It is impossible to believe that there are states in Europe willing to throw the fruits of detente at the feet of those who are ready to trample them."

That's telling it like it is, as the saying goes.

GROMYKO DEPARTS MOSCOW TO MEET HAIG IN GENEVA

LD251046 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko today left Moscow for Geneva. In accordance with an earlier achieved accord, he will meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

ZAGLADIN: U.S. SANCTIONS FUTILE, SUMMIT NEEDED

LD231844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Interview granted by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to Hungarian radio correspondent Geza Foldvari in Moscow; broadcast on Budapest radio's "168 Hours: Political Magazine" program; date of interview not given -- recorded, Zagladin responses in Russian fading into Hungarian translation read by Foldvari]

[Text] [Question] How has the USSR received the U.S. and NATO sanctions? Is it preparing some kind of countermeasure?

[Answer] These sanctions are not of equal importance. Washington has vetoed our transport and delivery contacts, both by air and by sea. However, this does us no great harm. After all, there are other airlines and other airports. We can compensate for part of the equipment that has been withheld by obtaining it elsewhere. In the final analysis, one is not dealing with major items because, compared with other states, Soviet-American trade is rather small and, anyway, a substantial part of it involves grain, which is not included in the embargo. However, it must be understood quite clearly that these measures cause problems not only for the USSR and Poland. They do at least as much harm to the United States.

The West European countries, Washington's allies, have so far not imposed any sanctions -- that is, economic sanctions -- although they may be forced to do so under U.S. pressure. If that were to happen, then to all intents and purposes they would suffer the greatest damage. Just as trade is advantageous to both sides, so its termination is, naturally, harmful to both sides.

As for countermeasures, Zagladin goes on, we will definitely take steps in the long term, and we will provide whatever we need for ourselves from our own strength and by developing our relations and cooperation projects with the socialist countries. In the short term this is not going to cause any major problems.

Naturally we will draw the appropriate conclusions not only from an economic but from a political point of view, because these measures are without foundation. The sanctions have been imposed on the pretext that the USSR played a part in the measures taken by the legitimate Polish authorities, even though the Polish leaders themselves have clearly explained that the introduction of a state of emergency was their own sovereign decision. From the political point of view, therefore, this Western campaign definitely has an effect on our relations. However, we are not planning any other countermeasures. We will not meet halfway those who are striving for an intensification of confrontation.

[Question] Vadim Valentinovich, please tell us about Soviet assistance to Poland. Many people in the West believe that if the USSR is compelled to shoulder the material burdens of consolidation in Poland then Moscow may become more accommodating in a number of issues, including Euromissiles.

[Answer] The assistance being given to Poland is comprehensive. From a political point of view it is expressed in terms of the support we are giving to our Polish comrades and from an economic point of view we are contributing to the reconstruction of the economy.

What makes up our assistance? Let me provide a list: more and more credits; postponement of the repayment of earlier debts; the delivery of raw materials, machinery, and sources of energy; the acceptance of Polish goods in payment for earlier debts; scientific-technical help; the placing of orders to ensure the utilization of Poland's industrial capacity, which creates job opportunities at the same time; and, finally, the delivery of foodstuffs. The other socialist countries are providing similar aid. We have no monopoly in this sphere.

Those in the West who expect us to become more compliant on the issue of Euromissiles or anything else are profoundly mistaken if they think that this is to be the outcome of our being compelled to assist Poland. The USSR has never made and will not make any concessions on matters of principle. As for the fact that we provide help for Poland or for other states that end up in that kind of situation, well, that is something we take for granted.

[Question] Vadim Valentinovich, in your view is Moscow prepared for a summit meeting in these circumstances?

[Answer] Leonid Brezhnev reiterated several times that the USSR is ready for a summit meeting. He said so at the 26th congress and later when the situation started becoming more acute as a result of events in Poland and finally, at the end of last year, in the interview given to the American NBC television network. Past practice proves there is no better way for settling differences in views between the great powers than by having talks at the highest level. This is why we are in favor of such a meeting. Naturally, this must be adequately prepared to ensure that it brings about some progress. So, we take a stand in favor of a summit meeting, and we do not exclude the possibility of holding one this year.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' TOWARD WORKERS STRESSED

LD221226 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 22 Jan 82

["Infinite Hypocrisy..." -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- "Those who could see several months ago the picture of the figures of the American Professional Air Traffic Controllers' organisation in handcuffs does not have too much faith in the sympathy of the ruling circles of the United States for trade unions. In such times recourse is made of infinite hypocrisy, to which one shall not yield." These are lines from a statement which was made the other day by Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Although the chancellor's pronouncements were broadly published both in the Austrian and international press, it is apt to recall them precisely today when the ruling circles of the USA, which have taken course for torpedoing detente, for whipping up international tensions, do not cease attempts at crude interference in the affairs of sovereign socialist Poland, when Washington is continuing and stepping up the provocative anti-Soviet and anti-Polish clamour, in which President Reagan himself has again actively joined.

While maliciously distorting the essence and the real course of developments in Poland, whose legitimate government has taken constitutional measures to stabilize the situation, talking at length about their alleged adherence to the "cause of freedom and democracy," the U.S. imperialist circles are trampling under foot basic human rights and freedoms in their own country and are again and again accelerating the U.S. state machinery of legalized arbitrary rule in order to suppress mercilessly by any means, including by means of force, any manifestations of "disobedience" and "non-conformism." If you want examples, you will find plenty of them in the contemporary history of the United States. It is apt to recall the event in Miami of May 1980, when the national guards drowned in blood the movement of fighters against racial discrimination. Or take, for example, the year of 1967, when army units and the police brutally made short work of "rebellious" people in New Jersey state and a number of other areas of the country.

But do the powers that be in the United States send soldiers and the police into action only to suppress racial unrest? Regular army units, including the Marines, are also used to disperse anti-war demonstrations, to "quell" the striking workers and also to establish order among "rioting" youth. In 1970, for example, some 15 participants in a peaceful student demonstration were killed and injured on the campus of Kent State University.

Bullets of the national guards and truncheons of policemen, provocations and arrests, intimidation and blackmail are all used in the USA in order to ensure a system welcome and profitable for the ruling class. The short work made of the "rebellious" air traffic controllers' organisation, about which the Austrian chancellor reminds, is just one of the examples of this kind.

The cult of force has become the core of the whole life in the United States, the imperial ambition to recarve the map of the world to its taste and manner by means of force, to subordinate sovereign states and peoples to its diktat predetermines also the foreign policy of the United States. We will not speak here of Washington's policy of an unrestrained build-up of the arms race, which destabilizes the situation and pushes the world to a verge of a nuclear holocaust, creates a growing threat to the fundamental right of every man -- his or her right to life. Another thing must be pointed out. While pharisaically teaching all and sundry how one shall interpret the notions "freedom" and "independence," Washington is continuing its undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, supports and encourages the Israeli aggressor, which in front of the whole world occupies indigenous Arab territories and strives to drown in blood the righteous struggle of the Palestinian people.

While posing for a zealot of democracy, Washington, relies for support on reactionary dictatorships nurtured by it, tries wherever possible -- whether it be in Chile or El Salvador, the Dominican Republic or South Korea -- to stifle any attempt of the peoples at deciding their destiny themselves.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky described as "infinite hypocrisy" the stand of the circles in the USA, which are now lamenting over the allegedly "hard lot of the workers" in Poland. Yes, this is an apt description. Washington's stand can be described only as that of lies and pharisaical verbiage, an outrage upon the most sacred norms of interstate relations and international law.

IZVESTIYA REBUTS U.S. REASONING ON HI-TECH BAN

PM250917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed rejoinder "Washington Sophistry": from the "World Today" feature compiled by P. Golub]

[Text] The ancient Greek philosophers and teachers could hardly have supposed that "sophistry," as empty philosophizing and verbal dodges intended to mislead the listener, would be adopted by their descendants.

Yet it is the word "sophistry" that first comes to mind when you hear, for example, a statement by Deputy White House Press Secretary L. Speakes: "The U.S. administration voices serious concern over the fact that complex technology is turning up in Russian hands. This problem is earnestly being reviewed by a number of ministries and departments." This should evidently be understood in the sense that all the "complex technology" at the Russians' disposal has been acquired only thanks to deliveries by American ministries and departments, and that by closing this channel of supply the Russians will be left without any technological innovations whatever, alone with their samovars and wooden plows. What a model of modern sophistry!

To cloud the issues as much as possible and pass off white as black and vice versa, Washington spokesmen are sometimes ready to forget about another philosophical concept: objective reality. But to understand that the Russians will not be left without "high technology" if there are boycotts of various kinds, there is no need at all to resort to logic in the spirit of the ancient philosophers. It is sufficient to recall that the Soviet Union, without any U.S. assistance whatever, blazed the way into space for mankind and that there is probably no sphere of science or technology today in which the USSR's achievements do not occupy very worthy places.

In seeking to distort actual reality, the Washington "philosophers" resort to sophistry. But they mislead only themselves.

ISLAMABAD RENEGES ON RECOGNITION OF DRA

GF231630 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary: "Tectics of Islamabad"]

[Text] Our commentator Aleksandr Korolev writes that during his European tour President Ziaul Haq paid special attention to the subject of Afghanistan during his interviews with pressmen. The Pakistani president said that there should be talks and that political talks were possible in some form. If the Pakistani president had based his stand on the Afghan issue on this theme alone, it would indeed have been welcome. Unfortunately, however, after this sweet talk a flip-flop took place because soon after that President Ziaul Haq announced that Pakistan could not agree to talks with the present regime in Kabul. As you will see, although President Ziaul Haq in the beginning spoke of peace, these were empty words. His attitude on talks with Kabul remains negative. As before, he is unwilling to accept the situation in Afghanistan and he is especially unwilling to accept the legal government of the DRA.

However, whether the military regime of Islamabad accepts them or not, facts remain facts and sooner or later these facts will have to be recognized by Islamabad. Today this self-imposed lack of vision by Islamabad is an obstacle to peace talks, the way to which the Afghan side opened long ago. We might well recall here that in May 1980 the DRA Government produced a solid program for a political solution of the issue. It offered talks without any preconditions and stressed that these talks could be bilateral or trilateral, with the participation of Pakistan and Iran. Room for the participation of the UN secretary general or his representative was also provided in the proposed talks.

During the past week Afghan leader Babrak Karmal once more stressed that his government is willing to solve issues connected with Afghanistan through talks with its neighbors. Employing flexibility and realism, the DRA Government, in order to achieve a simple political solution of the issue, also proposed the withdrawal of the limited military contingent from Afghanistan. A necessary condition for such a step would naturally be that the undeclared war that the imperialist powers have been waging from outside, and especially from Pakistani territory, against Democratic Afghanistan should be completely ended. However, President Ziaul Haq's interview shows that even on this plain issue his stand is devoid of realism. As before, he is emphasizing withdrawal of the Soviet military units and is ignoring the external threat to Afghanistan which had forced the Afghan Government to ask for military help from the Soviet Union. The statement by President Ziaul Haq [words indistinct] aims at creating the impression that although Islamabad wants talks it cannot accept them now for the reason given.

Perhaps President Ziaul Haq needed this sophistry, as he was about to leave for nonaligned Yugoslavia. He could not ignore what the nonaligned countries said during their last conference in Delhi over the need for a political solution of issues connected with Afghanistan. Perhaps the Pakistani president feels the need to express such a desire for talks for that very reason. However, it seems his was not an expression of a true desire for a peaceful dialogue with Kabul but a kind of trick and nothing more.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS LENIN ORDER TO SRV LEADERS

Le Duan

LD241512 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS -- A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award of Order of Lenin to General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Comrade Le Duan was published here. He has been awarded Order of Lenin for great services in the revolutionary movement, in the strengthening of peace and socialism, for an effective contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Truong Chinh

LD841518 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS -- A decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award of Order of Lenin to member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Vietnam, Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Comrade Truong Chinh, was published here. He has been awarded Order of Lenin for effective participation in the revolutionary movement, for a great contribution to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS LAOS' SOUPHANOUVONG

PM221643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov interview with Souphanouvong under the rubric "IZVESTIYA interview": "The Steady March of Laos" -- date of interview not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Vientiane -- In an interview for IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Vinogradov, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, speaks of the Lao people's achievements along the path of building the foundations of socialism, the country's prospects for economic and cultural development and the foreign policy activity of the LPDR, which advocates peace and cooperation in the international arena.

"It is just over 6 years since the monarchy, which had outlived its time, was abolished in our country and a republic was proclaimed," Comrade Souphanouvong said. "The Lao people, defending the motherland's freedom, independence and unity in a staunch 30-year struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the forces of local reaction, became the true masters of their land. The country entered a new historical stage -- the stage of the building of a new socialist society. Let us note that at that time the young republic faced complex problems.

"The legacy of the colonial and feudal past was a heavy burden. Production forces and production relations were at a very low level. In the extensive rural regions of Laos feudal and prefeudal production methods persisted. A way of thinking and habits engendered by small-scale, privately owned production prevailed among the peasantry, which makes up nearly 85 percent of the country's population. The war left tremendous destruction in its wake, having destroyed a considerable proportion of national economic projects. The victory of the revolution aroused a frenzied rage among the imperialists and forces of international reaction.

"Laos' enemies undertook various actions in the attempt to undermine the foundations of the people's power. An active role was and still is played in these intrigues by the Beijing expansionists, who try to give support to reactionaries of all hues both inside and outside the country.

"However, the Lao people, guided by the Marxist-Leninist LPRP, were able to give a fitting rebuff to all provocateurs and to defend the gains of the revolution. Our victory is inseparably associated with powerful, invaluable support from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world. International aid to Laos was the decisive factor in ensuring security and peaceful building in our land. In the years which have elapsed the republic's armed forces have grown up and gained strength. With the support of the whole people they were able to eliminate and render harmless numerous gangs of reactionaries and spy centers formerly created by the American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists.

"Our people, protecting their peaceful labor and tranquil life, are prepared at any moment to rebuff any enemy attack and are fully determined to defend the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the centers and in the most remote provincial villages organs of revolutionary power have gained strength and are operating effectively, implementing party policy. All this has ensured the conditions for the country's successful advance along the path of progress and for the implementation of socialist transformations. We have a right to be proud of our achievements.

"A few words about the changes in agriculture, which is the basis of the Lao economy. Thanks to the peasants' selfless labor 1981 brought good indicators in this sphere. Quite a good harvest was gathered from the country's fields -- 1,142,000 tons of rice, which is 60 percent more than 5 years ago. In accordance with the program adopted by the party and government, immediately after the victory of the revolution work began on the construction of irrigation facilities in all the country's provinces. Now workers in the fields grow two harvests a year in many regions and the sowing areas have increased considerably.

"Under the LPRP's leadership unity has been ensured among the ethnic groups living in our republic, on the basis of a worker-peasant alliance. Working people are increasingly fully implementing their right to be the collective master of their country. The movement to create agricultural cooperatives, the subject of a decision adopted by the LPRP Central Committee Politburo in the middle of 1978, is developing increasingly extensively. This movement accords with the masses' economic and political requirements and with the need to strengthen the alliance of workers and peasants. It deepens the people's confidence in their own strength in the face of any blows from the elements and in their ability to make the country self-sufficient in food. Life has shown the wisdom and correctness of the party's agrarian policy.

"In the sphere of industrialization we adhere to a course of strengthening and increasing the capacities of existing enterprises. There are more than 500 of them under state control. In recent years Laos' industry has taken a significant step forward in its development with the help of fraternal and friendly countries. Important national economic projects have been commissioned.

"We constantly devote unremitting attention to the struggle for the development of culture, education and health care. The elimination of illiteracy, as a grave legacy of the feudal and colonial past, became a nationwide task after the victory of the revolution. And we can now note with satisfaction that in 10 of Laos' 13 provinces this survival of the past was practically eliminated by the end of 1982. That means that 85 percent of the Lao people can read and write today. Thousands of activists, taking part in the campaign to eliminate illiteracy, are at the same time helping to educate the new person -- a person fully determined to build a new society consciously and with enthusiasm. New school programs have been elaborated and are in operation, and mass editions of textbooks have been published for schools, technical schools and higher education institutions. The socialist system of education has become established in the country's educational institutions.

"In the current 5-year plan (1981-1985), whose tasks were set by the Eighth LPRP Central Committee plenum, unremitting attention is devoted to strengthening the state sector of the economy. We must further develop agricultural production and forestry in order to ensure that the country is fully supplied with food and to increase exports of valuable varieties of timber. At the same time the people's industries, traditional crafts and means of communication and transport are being developed. The system of management of state enterprises is being improved, as are organs of national economic planning.

"The results of the first year of the 5-year plan raise our hopes. They inspire confidence that we are on the right path. There is no doubt that the impressive plans outlined by the party will be fulfilled. The guarantee of this is the coordination of national economic development plans by the USSR and the LPDR. Our countries have a clear program for the resolution of economic questions associated with ensuring the stable development of the Lao national economy. We have agreed on the main directions of economic cooperation in the current 5-year plan, and on some questions in the longer term. The all-around extension of cooperation with the fraternal socialist states is the pivot of the development of the Lao economy.

"Of course, the fulfillment of the tasks of peaceful building is inseparable from Laos' struggle for peace, security and stable international relations. The LPDR invariably adheres in its foreign policy to a course based on mutual respect between peoples, independence and noninterference in each other's affairs. We are strengthening the traditions of fraternal combat solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea by jointly advocating a peaceful resolution of the problems which exist in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. Our constructive ideas on the question of normalizing relations with the ASEAN countries are well known. They are based on the path of bilateral or multilateral talks observing the principles of equality and the safeguarding of mutual interests. Only this path accords with the peoples' aspirations and the task of preserving peace and stability in the region.

"In relations with Thailand we are prepared to continue to adhere to the principles of good-neighborliness and friendship and to develop multifaceted cooperation. We are now resolutely opposing attempts by reactionary forces and a certain section of the Thai leadership, which, following in the wake of the expansionist policy of Beijing and American imperialism, sometimes opt for armed provocation and send gangs of spies and saboteurs into our country. This was spoken of during the Lao foreign minister's recent visit to Bangkok. The sides again confirmed their desire to build mutual relations on the basis of the agreement reached in Vientiane in 1979 and to make efforts to strengthen friendship and good-neighborliness between the two countries.

"Beijing's attempts to exacerbate the situation in Southeast Asia must be noted. China, aligning itself with the U.S. imperialists, is continuing its subversive activity against Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea both in the military sphere and in the economic and diplomatic spheres. The Chinese hegemonists have long been dreaming of forging a path through Laos to expansion into Southeast Asia. Of course, their maneuvers create some difficulties for Laos, but they cannot check the LPDR's advance toward the socialist future. The three countries of Indochina will continue to strengthen their combat solidarity in the face of the expansionist threat, to extend and develop relations of proletarian internationalism with the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries and to support the anti-imperialist struggle of all the planet's peace-loving forces.

"In conclusion," Comrade Souphanouvong said, "I would like to send fraternal greetings to all the people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the Lao people through IZVESTIYA, and to wish them still greater successes in the noble sphere of building communism."

ANDREY GROMYKO TO VISIT GDR 27-28 JANUARY

LD241822 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will make a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic on January 27-28 on the invitation of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker.

TV SHOW TO EXPAND U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

TASS Reaction

LD221752 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 22 Jan, TASS -- Expanding its interference in the internal affairs of socialist Poland, the United States is fanning up a runaway propaganda hysteria around the Polish events. Judging by plans made public by the director of the U.S. International Communication Agency Charles Wick, President Reagan intends shortly to stage a real television show in connection with the Polish events and transmit it via communication satellites.

Indeed, the hypocrisy of the White House knows no limits. The President is shedding crocodile tears over the so-called "violations" of human rights in Poland. He is doing this at a time when the social, economic and political rights of Americans are being most flagrantly violated inside the United States with the connivance and often with the direct participation of the U.S. authorities. How otherwise can one assess the crying racial discrimination, the discrimination for reasons of sex, the deprivation of millions of the country's citizens of the right to work, education, medical services and the right to have a roof over one's head.

"Is there any need to recall," writes the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE, "that at one and the same time the American Government objects to sanctions against reason [as received] and decides to apply them to Poland. It turns out that one country, even though a powerful one, has the right to dictate international laws in accordance with its whims and to impose its will on allies to the detriment of their interests, to the detriment of the cause of peace."

The anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States is evidence of irritation that the West had failed to secure its "prey." Washington is trying to use the Polish crisis for the implementation of its most ambitious programmes of militarisation so as to sidestep answers to the pressing questions of the peoples and paralyse their will to continue the policy of detente and curb the arms race.

The plans of the Reagan administration have alerted even America's NATO allies. Thus, in a commentary on the President's intention to stage the propaganda television show the London TIMES admits that some American diplomats are concerned that the planned show might produce abroad a diametrically opposite reaction to the expected one.

Observers also note that by his hostile anti-Polish action the U.S. President would like to divert attention from the domestic troubles in his own country. He wants to fan up tension around Poland. But as it is well known, the real cause of the tension is the stand taken by the Government of the United States which is interfering in the Polish internal affairs and trying to stifle the Polish people. Poland will never forget this.

Warsaw, 22 Jan, TASS -- It is difficult to describe other than as a provocation the plans announced in Washington of preparing under the patronage of the Reagan administration of a big television programme on the topic of Poland, writes the Washington correspondent of the PAP agency.

The Reagan administration, the correspondent writes, wants to unleash an international campaign against Poland and to document its unfriendly attitude to the Polish people.

Facing a fiasco in the forming of a united political front against the Polish People's Republic, Washington is now trying to create a propaganda front. The television programme will become a component part of the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign against socialist countries unleashed by the Republican administration. Preparations for the television show are being conducted with great scope and publicity. Traitors of the Polish people and experts on anti-socialist propaganda will take part in it and it is being supported by the AFL-CIO trade union centre.

A special statement by Reagan was published on this occasion and it contained new attacks on the interests of the Polish people and new incitements to adventurism, the PAP correspondent notes.

Polish Spokesman Quoted

LD250930 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan, TASS -- In connection with the publication in Washington of the so-called "proclamation" signed by the U.S. President and the planned anti-Polish television show, a press spokesman for the Polish Government made a statement which stresses that these actions by the U.S. administration bear the hallmark of propaganda aggression against Poland and are another interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state. Such actions, the statement says, should be regarded as violation of norms of international life, principles of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Preparing the anti-Polish propaganda campaign, including the television "show", Reagan claims that he is guided by "love for the Polish people". The true underlying motive of these actions, however, are the aggressive imperialist aspirations of the present U.S. administration. The point at issue is intensification of the policy of confrontation, taken by the Reagan government in its attempts to kindle enmity against the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the socialist community.

The political and propaganda pressure by the U.S. administration on Poland will produce an opposite effect, since this campaign, built on large-scale disinformation, contradicts the universal striving for peace, the statement stresses.

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD221806 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 22 Jan 82

["Futile Attempts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- "The U.S. Agency for International Communication jointly with the Central Intelligence Agency spare no efforts and funds to wage an ideological war against socialist gains in Poland," IZVESTIYA writes today.

Commenting on the anti-Polish television "spectacular", planned by the White House, the newspaper points out: Way back at the initial stage of the Polish counter-revolution, programmes broadcast by the Voice of America and radio-pirates from Radio Liberty and Free Europe provided a channel for communication for those who dreamt of pushing the Poles back to the times of the landlords and capitalist exploiters.

"Poland has been and will remain Poland, but it will not be like the one seen in the dreams by U.S. millionaires who pose as workers' friends. The attacks on the Soviet people's fraternal nation attest to the impotent rage and desperation over the fact that the imperialists are unable to alter the course of history," the newspaper stresses.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE CRITICIZES REAGAN POLICY

LD231544 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 23 Jan 82

["Impudence of Yankee Imperialism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan, TASS -- TRYBUNA LUDU today carries an article headlined "The President's Covert Aims" which says in particular: There are many indications that despite existing substantial objective difficulties, life in Poland goes in accordance with the established constitutional provisions. Numerous facts testify to the alleviation of conditions of the martial law and a gradual normalisation of the situation and the state of the economy in Poland. The elected bodies of authority are functioning in the framework of the constitutional provisions, applying corresponding legal measures which are indispensable in the special situation in which Poland has found itself to a large extent as a result of actions from outside and the activity of forces linked with external centres of counter-revolution.

Every Polish citizen now sees that our life is relatively quickly coming back to normal. U.S. President Reagan nevertheless declares that the situation in Poland "is deteriorating."

He took many decisions directed against all of us, the Poles. He threatens he will take further decisions. He is using the situation in Poland to undermine international cooperation, above all the relationship between the United States and the USSR, and bringing pressure to bear on its allies in a bid to make them toe its aggressive line, for it would be hard to describe his policy in any other way.

He is also personally patronising the big anti-Polish show which is being prepared by U.S. television with the participation of seasoned anti-communist provocateurs, Western leaders and journalists, as well as a number of renegades, Spasowski and his ilk.

The impudence displayed in doing all this is unprecedented in international practice. Reagan's words "I am not going to wait" could indicate a very peculiar presidential style were they addressed to the U.S. citizen. But how could this statement be appraised when addressed to a sovereign state and a sovereign government? It is also surprising that the leader of a great power is engaged in preparing a TV show. Maybe this could be explained by his old attachment to the world of comedians.

What forced the leader of the biggest capitalist country into making such an obvious and deliberate, mildyspeaking, divergence from the truth? Why, leaning on this sheer lie, is he unleashing a big international campaign which is fraught with adverse consequences not only to Poland?

The point at issue are three aspects of U.S. global and home policy, pursued with Polish developments used as a far-fetched pretext and with Reagan having no concern whatsoever for the fate of Poland.

First, Reagan represents those most reactionary forces in the United States whom historical experience has failed to wean from thinking by the categories of the "big U.S. stick" designed to rule the world.

Those people do not know and do not wish to know that attempts to build relations on similar principles did not bring success even many years ago when the alignment of forces was much more in U.S. favour. Those people, callous in their die-hard views on the world, are seeking to "make another attempt" and regard the arms race as the only way out for the problem-ridden U.S. economy.

They do not wish to realise how dangerous the arms race, prompted by such a policy, may be to the world, including the United States, today. The "Polish issue," now fanned on an unprecedented scope, is called upon to nudge the development of world politics in precisely this direction.

Second, not only the development of the socialist world but also the capitalist states' desire to become independent of orders from Washington and maintain an independent policy corresponding to their own interests are not to Reagan's liking. It is also there that the "Polish issue" comes in. In particular, the U.S. is seeking to use it as a cause for foiling "the contract of the century" for the supply of Soviet gas to Europe, a contract which has never been to U.S. politicians' and businessmen's taste but is very profitable for entire Europe.

Third, the situation in the United States also matters. Although Reagan has been in office for a year, the situation in the U.S. shows that his economic program has not been crowned with success. This is proved by the scope of inflation and unemployment. With such a situation of one's hands, it is very desirable to divert public attention to something else.

On our part, we can state that dealing with the world of socialism from "the position of strength" has never produced and will not produce any results and that we will run our affairs by ourselves and that nobody, not even the U.S. President, may dictate our policy to us. No threats and no slander will change our position. We will resolve our difficulties on our own, with the help of loyal friends, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

U.S. ANTI-POLISH, ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA NOTED

Agayants Commentary

LD232050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The more stable the situation in Poland becomes, the more unrestrained and brazen imperialist propaganda against this sovereign socialist state becomes, propaganda in which official Washington is especially vocal. Here is a news commentary by Nikolay Agayants.

The frantic anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria which, with the blessing of the White House, is being zealously kindled and heated up today in the United States, is direct evidence of the fact that in the West no one wishes to be resigned to the failure of another counterrevolutionary plot. Hence the unconcealed irritation. Hence the attempts, with the aid of discriminatory measures against the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, to hinder the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world advantageous to all peoples.

This dangerous and provocative course by the Reagan administration, as is indicated by reports from foreign news agencies that arrive at our editorial office, is evoking universal indignation. The mass media and eminent public and political figures from many countries are sharply criticizing the hypocritical policy of the United States and its partners in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

The failure of the imperialist plot against People's Poland has dealt an extremely painful blow to the plans that were being nurtured on the banks of the Potomac, the Bulgarian newspaper TRUD notes. The irresponsible actions by the U.S. administration and also by NATO, which are expanding their coarse interference in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic, carry a real threat to peace and the security of all peoples of the globe, stated Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. The attempts by imperialist circles to talk to the Soviet Union in the language of blackmail and diktat, he stressed, have been and will remain doomed to failure, since the fraternal socialist countries, united around the Soviet Union, are filled with resolve to give a resolute rebuff to all such actions aimed at undermining detente.

The Finnish Communist Party has condemned Washington's policy. A statement from the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo points out that the U.S. leadership is using Polish domestic affairs as a pretext for exerting pressure on its allies to implement the ominous plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

And yet another report. At a forum sponsored by the DAILY WORLD in Chicago, Gus Hall, the secretary general of the CPUSA, spoke.

In describing the White House's foreign policy course, he stressed that at the root of this course lies ardent anti-Sovietism, and that it is precisely U.S. imperialism that creates crises and confrontation, chaos and disorder throughout the world. In essence, Comrade Gus Hall said, U.S. foreign policy is in a profound crisis. The secretary general of the CPUSA resolutely condemned the U.S. policy toward Poland, the White House's interference in the domestic affairs of that country and Washington's measures to put economic pressure on the Polish People's Republic.

PRAVDA Article

LD240410 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS) -- The extreme nervousness exhibited by Washington is understandable, Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in PRAVDA today. The long-standing strategic scheme of American imperialism to "sweep away socialism" in Poland, to upset the peoples power, eliminate the Marxist-Leninist party there, and to create a reactionary proimperialist regime, to make the destabilized economy an easy prey for monopolistic predators, and to knock together an anti-Soviet advanced post within the socialist community, is falling apart.

Regarding the so-called "sanctions" against Poland, the observer draws attention to the fact that the West European partners of the United States, although supporting in words Washington's propaganda rhetoric, are striving to preserve advantageous trade and economic links with the socialist states. The obvious aim of actions and propaganda of the U.S. administration is to exacerbate the international situation, to hinder the development of peaceful and advantageous cooperation in Europe and in the whole world. A large scaled "antidetente" diversion is being undertaken, which is aimed at undermining all positive achievements of the seventies.

Among Reagan's entourage they are talking of the "possibility of canceling Yalta," the observer writes, quoting the British paper THE GUARDIAN. The matter concerns the decisions made at the Yalta meeting of leaders of the member-states of the anti-Hitler coalition in 1945, regarding the postwar reconstruction of Europe on the basis of just democratic principles.

The Yalta agreement has long been a thorn in the side of militant anticommunists and revanchists of all creeds, who would like to redraw the political map of our continent.

One cannot ignore the fact that behind the anticommunist rumpus, imperialism is covertly stepping up military preparations. In January the White House approved the draft plans for a new record military budget for the 1983 fiscal year, amounting to the astronomical sum of \$245 billion. The Pentagon's plans for an extension of preparations for chemical warfare, and in particular of the decision to arm cruise missiles with volatile warheads, have become known. Tests of the Trident missile were carried out from the submarine Ohio.

U.S. PROPAGANDA ON POLAND CONTRARY TO FACTS

LD230008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The United States Government is speaking out contrary to the true statement of affairs.

PRAVDA in an editorial article writes that Washington has published a proclamation signed by the President. Its essence is -- a new attempt at direct interference in the affairs of Poland.

The more the situation in Poland stabilizes, notes PRAVDA, the more free and easy imperialist propaganda becomes against it, in which the United States in particular is taking part. Washington is putting out the slander that harsh repressions are taking place in Poland, human rights are being suppressed, and that the Polish military government is waging war against the people. The reality is that in the Polish People's Republic fratricidal war has been averted, national catastrophe has been forestalled. It is in precisely that direction, PRAVDA states, that the imperialist forces from outside and their reactionary internal agents have led affairs in Poland.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: POLISH EVENTS BEAR CIA TRADEMARK

LD231028 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 23 Jan 82

["CIA Taking Aim at Poland -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan, TASS -- "At the present time political observers increasingly agree in the opinion that the events in Poland clearly bear a trademark of the CIA and its junior partners from Western countries," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today.

A fresh exposure of the anti-Polish activities of the CIA, the paper writes, has been made at one of the press conferences of the Czechoslovak intelligence officer who had worked among emigrants in the West for three years and who had taken part in secret talks at espionage centres which directed the counter-revolutionary activities of various anti-socialist groups.

"It follows from his account," the paper writes, "that the offensive on socialism in Poland was conducted on a planned basis. As a rule, the plans were worked by U.S. special services together with a number of other agencies of the United States. For example, one of such plans encompassed the period of 1979-1980. It was based on a detailed analysis of the political situation in Poland and defined the aims, means that [as received] methods of subversive activities. The authors of the plan envisaged the kindling of nationalist sentiments in the country, hoping to use for the purpose of active contacts between a sizeable part of the Polish population and the Polish community in the United States. According to U.S. data, special services of the USA spend over a million dollars a year on so-called allowances for the Poles coming to the United States on invitation or within the framework of exchange.

"Leading officials of the CIA," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, "carried through anti-Polish subversive actions against a backdrop of notably heightened ideological pressure on Polish citizens. As if at a move of a conductor's baton torrents of propaganda literature were sent across the Polish border to be used for kindling hatred to the socialist system among the Poles, for whipping up nationalist and chauvinistic passions. The mentors of the counter-revolutionaries fiercely attacked Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Politicians overseas worked actively to try and put in question the present Polish borders, to distort the history of the liberation of Poland from Nazi occupation by the Soviet Army."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that a major role is assigned in the ideological war to radio stations "Voice of America," "Free Europe" and some other working under the direct patronage of the CIA. The Reagan administration not only restored the budget of "Free Europe," which had at one time been partially cut, but also allocated additional funds for its operations.

U.S. WORDS, DEEDS ON TRADE UNIONS CONTRASTED

LD242254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Valentin Gubernatorov Commentary]

[Text] Fresh attempts are being undertaken in Washington to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. Over to our commentator Valentin Gubernatorov.

Presenting itself as an adherent of democracy and liberty, the White House is pharisaically declaiming about the alleged grave fate of the Polish workers, about the infringement of their right to work and right to strike. But in what right to work do the Washington leaders believe, when in the United States itself 9 million Americans are deprived of this very important right of each human being? These are the official statistics. But the American trade unions quote another, much higher, figure of 12 million, since many who have despaired of finding work have simply stopped registering at the employment agency.

It is not complicated to explain the actions of the imperialist circles in the West. Their hopes of detonating Poland from inside with the help of renegades from Solidarity and other anti-socialist organizations of the type of the Social Self-Defense Committee, and to draw Poland away from the socialist community have foundered. The strikes in Poland were provoked by those who, on making use of temporary difficulties, were attempting to cause chaos in the country's economy, to discredit the guiding role of the PZPR and then to seize power by force. This augured nothing but a bloody civil war. The introduction of martial law averted a disaster.

Concerning the positions of those circles in the United States who agonize over the grave fate of the Polish workers and their right to strike, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said: Anyone who saw some months ago the picture of the trade union officials of the American air traffic controllers in handcuffs will not believe in the American gentlemen's sympathy for trade unions. Such occasions are in line with the always boundless hypocrisy to which one must not submit. What a just remark! But the striking air traffic controllers did not encroach upon the constitutional bases of the U.S. state order. They only demanded what should belong to them by right: a wage on which one can live like a human being. There are many such examples.

This is why, instead of opening wide the sluice gates about imaginary violations of rights and liberties in Poland, it would be better for the American authorities to create order in their own house, where arbitrariness and violence against all who express disobedience have been legitimized, and where basic human rights and liberties have been trampled in the mud.

VATICAN DENIES PAPAL SUPPORT FOR U.S. SANCTIONS

LD221124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Vatican has denied a statement by U.S. President Reagan that a message he received from the Pope contained approval for so-called economic sanctions in relation to Poland. The Vatican reported that the Pope's letter said nothing about sanctions. The Vatican is of the opinion that the measures being applied by the United States will only exacerbate the hardships being experienced by the Polish people.

POLISH PRESS, SIWAK NOTE SITUATION STABILIZING

LD221716 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan, TASS -- The situation in Poland is characterised by a further stabilisation of the situation, consolidation of the production discipline, a growing activity of the labor collectives. The Polish press notes a big role played in the process by military task-forces which, together with government organs, are normalising the work of the production sphere, the enterprises of services, supply and transport.

The press also reports about economic difficulties arising, among other things, as a result of the discontinuance of shipments from some Western countries of materials used by enterprises working on a cooperative basis. Additional difficulties have been due to the flood affecting a number of voivodships, in connection with which it had proved necessary to evacuate over 14,000 people rendered homeless.

The central Polish newspapers have published the full text of the announcement about the session of the CMEA Executive Committee in Moscow, as well as the statement of the CMEA Executive Committee under the headings of "The All-Round Assistance to Poland" and "A Strong Condemnation of the Discriminatory Actions of the USA and NATO".

A meeting of the socio-political committee of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic was devoted to defining a new structure of the trade union movement, to the participation of people and public organisations in the state activities, and to problems of youth. The need was stressed, among other things, for restoring the activities of the trade unions on the basis of the constitutional principles of the socialist system. The question of the future of the trade union movement in Poland was one of the main topics of the statement of the member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the PUWP A. Siwak at a meeting with party and trade union activists in the city of Opole. He pointed out that the greatest tragedy of recent months has been the division of the workers' movement and of the working class of the country. This must be borne in mind in determining the forms of a future trade union. The question about Solidarity, A. Siwak said, so far remains open. All depends on the behavior of the functionaries of the trade union and on guarantees that it will never again be transformed into a political party.

In this connection the speaker recalled that the documents made public of late have revealed the true schemes of the extremist leadership of Solidarity. The introduction of the martial law was necessary and the actions of the army and militia in the martial law conditions deserve full recognition, A. Siwak stressed. However, as a longer-term prospect, the normalisation of life in the country has to be associated with the party of the working class, with the restoration of its leading role among the people, which calls for a cohesion of the party ranks. It is necessary to be consistent and resolute in ridding the party and people who joined it for self-seeking aims. Without this, it will not be able to function effectively and to regain the confidence of the people. It is also necessary to make up for what has been lost in the political work as soon as possible. The party must put forward a programme of actions capable of rallying all the Poles around it.

The Polish information organs are rebuffing the subversive actions of the U.S. administration designed to exacerbate the socio-economic difficulties of Poland. The newspaper TRIBUNA LUDU writes that a month after the introduction of the martial law in Poland the Washington politicians have been overcome with the bitterness of frustrated illusions. The policy of the Washington administration with regard to the Polish People's Republic makes one conclude that what is at issue is implementation of anti-communist aims pursued by the American foreign policy. These aims are to be achieved first of all by the "policy and diplomacy of force". The economic sanctions, the newspaper stresses, the attempts to erect an "anticommunist cordon" out of NATO demands -- all this bears a clear stamp of Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Poland.

In its reports from Warsaw, the Western press writes about an intensification of the activities of the Polish Episcopate. It is alleged that episcopate released a message to be read in the Polish Roman-Catholic churches. American television companies note that this message is within the general mainstream of the political pressure on Poland. It is this aspect that is also emphasised by the British FINANCIAL TIMES which asserts that the Polish Episcopate is trying to influence the decisions to be adopted at the session of the Polish Sejm scheduled for January 25 of this year.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD230048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2340 GMT 22 Jan 82

[PRAVDA correspondent reports on situation in Poland -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan TASS -- Already one can speak about a clearly felt working pulse in the country. Every day the papers report increasing labor activity by the population and the strengthening of labor discipline. Last Saturday, for example, miners raised the extraction level even higher: They mined 629,000 tons of coal. They have never extracted so much on a Saturday.

At the Ursus Tractor Plant 210 tractors of various makes come off the conveyor every day, which is 20 more than before. Good news has come from the Tomel electric motor works in Tarnow. Its collective now envisages an 8 percent growth in production. There are quite a few such facts in current newspapers and news items.

The correspondent notes that most people receive these reports with satisfaction. "However this development does not please everybody. Propaganda in the West is going wild. The radio saboteurs who invent fabrications about the situation in Poland full of malicious hatred for the people's socialist order, the Polish Government and the PZPR are striving particularly hard. With their verbiage about some kind of abused "freedoms", they are using the airwaves to transmit direct instructions on the organization of underground activity, subversion and sabotage".

Noting that the situation in Poland is stabilizing with every passing day, the PRAVDA correspondent writes: Of course, in the process of normalization of life in the country there are still a great number of difficulties. In the economic sphere they are first and foremost connected with the shortage of raw materials, energy, the breakdown in the mechanism of supply and provisioning. In public life there is an evident weariness of morale and disorientation among some people who believed in the demagoguery of the extremist leaders of Solidarity and counterrevolutionary forces.

The author writes about the vitality of industrial life, of the Poles' interest in the stabilization of life. "This vitality can be felt in the extensive discussions on questions of implementing economic reforms which are conducted in the press and in party, economic and scientific circles. Undoubtedly, the sharpest and most argued part of it is the rise in prices. They must become the basis of the realization of economic reforms and balance the existing supply and demand."

MOSCOW TV OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN POLAND

LD221846 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 22 Jan 82

["Solidarity With the Polish People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- "In the long years of trade union activity I had many occasions to argue with colleagues on many issues. But, with reference to the events in Poland, I must say that here we have been unanimous: The leadership of Solidarity, sprucing up its image with demagogic pseudotrade-union slogans, in actual fact served only as a trigger to be pressed by the counter-revolution," the TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Shirokov, chairman of the trade union committee of the Moscow Kalibr Plant.

This is not an opinion of an outsider, he said. Being a collective member of the USSR-Poland Society our plant has maintained for already twenty years close ties with a similar enterprise, the one named after Swerszewski, in Warsaw.

"We exchanged delegations and jointly established new production," Shirokov went on to say. "Our colleagues drew on our experience of labour veterans giving tutorship to young workers, and in organising socialist emulation. Our familiarisation with the work of our colleagues in Warsaw was very beneficial to us," Shirokov added.

"Anti-socialist elements tried to unleash a civil war in Poland. They wanted to divide the working class. The Solidarity leaders sought support overseas, cynically alleging that 'their defeat' would also be a serious setback for the United States," the trade union leader said.

Now the Polish people is getting its own house in order. And in the White House they are shedding tears over the abortive attempt of the counter-revolution. All this emerges in an all the more cynical light that it is precisely Reagan who took the initiative in the ruthless and violent suppression of the strike of the flight controllers. It was on his orders that another 25,000 Americans were added to the nine million army of jobless in the United States.

The Soviet people is linked with the people of Poland both by the commonality of borders and the commonality of objectives, Shirokov said. We believe that the consolidation of the working class and of the entire people of Poland will contribute to strengthening the socialist law and order and defending the vital interests of the working people.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES PZPR'S GABRIELSKI 22 JAN

LD221932 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Comrade Gabrielski, department chief of the PZPR Central Committee, who is in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and PZPR. An exchange of views was held on questions relating to party political work.

USSR, BULGARIA SIGN TIMBER PROCUREMENT DEAL

PM211703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and Bulgaria on cooperation in timber procurement on the USSR's territory for the needs of both countries' national economies was signed in Moscow on 15 January. It will be valid through 31 December 1990.

The agreement was signed on the USSR Government's behalf by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, and S.A. Shalayev, USSR minister of timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry, and on the Bulgarian Government's behalf by Ya. Markov, Bulgarian minister of forests and forest industry.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing.

PRAVDA EXCORIATES ITALIAN CP LEADERSHIP

LD232310 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text of 24 Jan PRAVDA editorial article entitled: "Against the Interests of Peace and Socialism" -- quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS -- "Of late, the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [ICP] issued a number of documents bearing on the questions of principle of the present social development. Toward the close of December, 1981, it made public two statements and at the commencement of January this year held a plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party. The plenum adopted the above statements and approved the report of the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer.

The decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, the statements made at it by Comrades Ingrao, Napolitano and Reichlin contain a platform opposed on all the major issues to the policy of the CPSU, the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, the overwhelming majority of the communist and the entire liberation movement.

As a pretext for presenting their position the leaders of the Italian Communist Party made use of the events in Poland. But they touched upon problems going far beyond the framework of these events, including the problem of the passage from capitalism to socialism and the attitude to socialism really existing at present. In the process, the leaders of the Italian Communist Party, without any foundations, have declared obsolete and invalid all the so far accumulated experience of struggle for socialism. The great historic gains of socialism are subjected to criticism in bad faith, to inadmissible and unjust denigration. What is proposed instead is rather pretentious and, let it be said directly -- abstract concepts about a "new way" to socialism, incidentally, very much akin to those tenets of opportunism and revisionism with which the workers' movement already met in the past and which have long been discarded by its revolutionary vanguard.

The documents of the Italian Communist Party bear on issues concerning the whole of the communist and liberation movement. Since these documents speak about our party, our socialist country and the socialist community as a whole, we must express our views and determine our attitude to these positions of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party.

The fundamental question of today is the question of war and peace. This, judging by everything, is also recognized by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party. But how do the documents of the Italian Communist Party propose to achieve peace and to prevent war?

It is known to all -- and is recognized by far not communists alone [as received] -- that the decisive contribution to the antiwar struggle is being made by the socialist community, by the Soviet Union. Quite recently, during the holding of the 26th CPSU Congress, the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and of the governments of scores of countries of the world restated this for every one to hear, especially noting the services of the head of our party and state -- Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

The leaders of the Italian Communist Party, however, totally ignoring the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist states, consistently and successfully pursued during decades, aimed at strengthening peace and international cooperation, ignoring the many new constructive initiatives put forward by the congresses of the CPSU and of the fraternal parties of the socialist states, actually deny the contribution of the socialist community to the cause of protecting peace. In their opinion, the West European foreign policy (i.e. the policy of the bourgeois states) played a bigger role in the matter of detente than, as they put it, the "East-European policy."

Matters went to such lengths that even the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range nuclear means in Europe (negotiations which the USSR is known to have been persistently pressing for since the beginning of the seventies) are being declared by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party to be -- an achievement of West European diplomacy!

The Soviet Union with the Communist Party at the head does everything possible to bring about an end to the arms race to prevent slipping down to nuclear confrontation and to ensure peace on earth. The peoples of all countries know that the struggle for detente was started by the USSR, by the socialist countries; they wage this struggle resolutely, undeviatingly, and have achieved much along this road. The entire system of treaties and agreements which provided an international-law basis for detente has been created on the initiative of socialist countries and on the strength of their proposals. Have the leaders of the ICP, perhaps, forgotten also the fact that the Helsinki conference, too, was convened on the initiative of socialist countries?

A truly sacrilegious attempt was made at the plenary meeting of the ICP Central Committee to "prove" that the foreign policy of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty Organization as a whole allegedly does not differ from that of the USA and NATO. The attempt was made at a time when the whole world on the strength of perfectly obvious, graphic examples sees the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization pursue a policy of peace, introduce tens of proposals aimed at easing international tensions, and put forward new ideas one after another with a view to ending the arms race and achieving disarmament whereas the bloc of NATO has proclaimed the unbridled build-up of armaments as its main political credo; adopts resolutions, one after another, aimed at further spiralling up the arms race which is most dangerous to mankind, at aggravating tension, and intensively continues preparation for a nuclear war, particularly -- in Europe. NATO's leading country -- the United States of America -- seeks to "legalize" not only the nuclear arms race but the very use of nuclear weapons on this or that scale, and declares almost the entire globe to be the sphere of its vital "interests". Thus, the bloc of NATO more and more clearly emerges as a breeding ground of aggression and reaction which engender a threat to peace and to the whole of mankind. The decisions of the plenary meeting of the ICP Central Committee whitewash that breeding ground and gloss over its anti-people, aggressive essence, just as the nature of imperialism as a whole. Perhaps ICP leaders have been expecting (not for one year already) to "appease" NATO? However, it is impossible to "prevail upon" and "appease" imperialism just as it is impossible to remake its nature. It is clear, and this is evidenced by thousands and thousands of concrete facts -- that imperialism does and will seek to do everything to try to suppress anyone who will actually decide to advance to socialism. The goal of imperialism is simple: no socialism! And everyone who really wants to struggle for socialism, who wants to achieve the strengthening of its positions in the world must be well aware of this. It is also well understandable that it is precisely real socialism that is the principal force which puts a limit to the realisation of dangerous imperialist designs.

However, to whitewash an enemy is to aid it at a time when the stark and tangible reality demands that the real face of NATO, its endless military preparations carrying the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe be shown to the popular masses.

The bourgeois propaganda has long striven to hide the aggressive, militarist essence of the policy of imperialism by the invention about a "Soviet military threat". Now, however, such calumnious assertions have found their way into the documents of the Italian Communist Party.

And, of course, not a single Soviet man, and in general no honest person in the world can hide his indignation over the statements of the leaders of the Italian Communist Party which speak about some "hegemonist intentions" of our country or its attempts to impose its will on other peoples.

Something monstrous has happened: The leaders of the Italian Communist Party in words speak about their desire to fight for peace and at the same time are slandering the main, the basic force of this struggle -- the USSR and its socialist allies, the world of socialism.

In the present world the positions taken by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party, in actual fact amount to nothing else but a serious blow to the struggle of the peoples for peace, against the war threat, an attempt to weaken the influence on the course of international events of the main and basic force of this struggle -- the countries of the victorious socialism.

No less harmful and uncongenial to the interests of the entire communist, and the liberation movement in general, are also the positions formulated by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party concerning the characterisation of real socialism as a whole, including in the Soviet Union.

Socialism has been in existence in the world for six and a half decades. A time historically not so long. What did capitalism achieve in the first 65 years of its existence? Only specialists-historians can assemble bit by bit and demonstrate the emergence of the elements of an incipient new society in those years. Socialism, for its part, right in the lifetime of the living generations, has radically transformed the life of one third of mankind, resolved in the interests of the working masses many of those problems which mankind could not even come near resolving for whole centuries.

The power in the countries of socialism belongs to the people. All the productive forces -- factories, plants, mines, electric power stations, land, belong to the people's state, are used in the interests of the working people and not for enriching a handful of exploiters.

The achievements of socialism, in the face of what now is said by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party, have a most palpable significance for the working people of all the capitalist countries, including Italy. And in fact, it was precisely real socialism that assured -- for the first time in history -- the right of each person to work, liberated him from unemployment and from a feeling of insecurity. Is this circumstance of no consequence to the working class of Italy suffering from crisis and unemployment? Socialism has liberated working people in town and country from misery, exploitation and oppression. It has assured an actual, real equality of all nations and nationalities. In the countries of the socialist community there are no more backward backyards, areas in distress. Are all these accomplishments not topical for the Italian peasants, especially -- for the working people of the south? The Italian press repeatedly reports how small children are forced to work and deprived of the possibility to study. It writes about the inequality of women, about the hardships of the elderly. Is the reality of the countries of real socialism which have already eliminated all these scourges long ago of no interest to the people in Italy? No small period of time has already elapsed since the earthquake in the south of Italy but the Italian press still reports on the homeless, on people with no roof over their heads because the means allocated for the construction of houses have been stolen by embezzlers and dealers. And after this some people still decide to assert that for the working people of the West no longer relevant are the achievements of socialism, of the Soviet Union, where the right of each person to housing is not only proclaimed but is also really guaranteed where each 6 to 7 years an amount of housing is built enough to accommodate the whole of the Italian population!

In the countries of socialism the health service for the whole population is free of charge. Education for youth is free of charge. Pensions are paid to millions of people at the expense of the state. Millions of the working people every year go to resorts and rest homes.

These are the fruits of the victorious socialism. These are real facts, and if the leaders of the Italian Communist Party choose to turn a blind eye on them, it is all the worse for these leaders and their concepts.

The leaders of the Italian Communist Party speak in their documents (and this is done intrusively, for a number of years and not infrequently in phrases borrowed from the arsenals of the class enemy) about the deficiencies of socialist democracy. Nobody in the countries of socialism is of the view that the ideal has already been achieved there. The new Constitution of the USSR even contains a special article which indicates ways for a further improvement of socialist democracy in our country. The fact remains, however, that it is precisely in the countries of socialism that exploitation has been eliminated and thus the only reliable basis has been established for genuine democracy, that is to say for genuine power of the people.

It is precisely socialism that has assured a continuous improvement in the forms and methods of the actual democracy of the people and for the people, whose essence consists in an increasingly broader participation of the working people in managing the affairs of society and the state. That such participation is a reality is confirmed by simple and clear facts. In the USSR, for instance, 2.3 million deputies are working in the system of soviets (of whom two-thirds are people directly employed in production in town and country), as well as over 30 million activists; taking part in the management of production are 5.9 million members of the permanent production meetings (of whom 65 percent are workers) and 14.5 million trade union activists; the observance in the country of the norms of socialist legality is vigilantly monitored by 9.9 million people's controllers elected by the working people and over 8 million members of the voluntary public order protection teams. There are, naturally, other forms of the participation of the people in managing social affairs.

Incidentally, as can be seen from the documents of the leaders of the Italian Communist Party, when speaking about democracy, they do not mean the real participation of the people in the management. But, judging by the sympathy the leaders of the Italian Communist Party have for the right-wing extremists from the Polish Solidarity, they, speaking about democracy in the countries of socialism, not infrequently have in mind not the participation of the working people in managing the affairs of the socialist society but something quite different: namely, the freedom of action for those who, trampling socialist legality underfoot, and using the assistance from without, are trying to undermine the socialist system. And in fact, these people have no such freedom in the countries of real socialism. For to give it to them would mean not to consolidate but to subvert the foundations of a new socialist system.

At present the socialist world is traversing a fruitful, interesting and at the same time not a simple period. "The passage over to an intensive development of the economy, implementation of large social programmes and the formation of the communist awareness -- all this does not come at once," Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th congress. "Here what is needed is time and a tireless creative quest."

In the last two years there have taken place the congresses of almost all the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community. Their work was filled with the same creative quest which is needed for the successful development of socialism. The documents of the congresses provide convincing proof that they have made a serious contribution to the elaboration of the most complex and important economic, social and political problems of the further progress of socialist society.

And in fact, how rich, dynamic, forward-looking and aspiring for further progress is the life of real socialism today. Programmes, striking the imagination, for the development of productive forces are being developed and begin to be implemented.

These programmes provide for radical solutions to the most complex social problems which the human mind has long worked tenaciously to resolve, such as the problems of energy, raw materials, food and environmental protection. There is now under way a technical re-equipment of whole industries and, simultaneously, a restructuring of the system to manage the production. An increasingly fuller participation of each person in the life of whole society is being assured, taking account both of the new spiritual and cultural level of the people, and their new demands and new possibilities. The ideological activity of the party and the life of the country are brought in line with these demands and possibilities. The socialist culture which now truly belongs to the whole people is now reaching new frontiers. In short, life has become fuller and brighter. It does not bypass any new problem, any new difficulty or complex task that crops up -- it resolves them in the interests of society and the individual.

And all this is being done by the working people themselves, the citizens of the socialist society. This tremendous creative work to build developed socialism is headed by the communists -- the vanguard of the people, its most advanced part.

Speaking about the period of the construction of socialism in our country, Leonid Brezhnev in his closing speech at the 26th CPSU Congress said: "How often during that period inevitable failure was predicted to us. How often they tried to make us renounce the chosen goals. How often our enemies tried to convince us of our erring, of our road being wrong... So what? Most of these people have long been forgotten but socialism does live! It develops, it steadily goes forward".

In the light of all these irrefutable facts the rationalizations of the leaders of the Italian Communist Party that the world of socialism has allegedly used up its motive forces and has lost its perspective sound at least absurd! One truly has lost perspective, and moreover -- has lost one's eyesight to assert such things!

The essence of the views expounded in the present documents of the Italian Communist Party, and the very terminology used at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party is very much reminiscent of and sometimes directly coincides with the utterances of Alexander Haig in the Brussels press center on January 12, 1982 about a "crisis of the Soviet system".

In other words, the leadership of the Italian Communist Party is trying to denigrate the great historical victorious path of the Soviet people and the CPSU, to ignore the positions of scores of communist and workers' parties who justly speak about the great role of the Soviet Union and the socialist community for all the peoples, for their struggle to rid mankind of the system of exploitation and oppression, for preventing a world war.

One thing gives rise to another with inexorable logic: In attacking the really existing socialism, the leaders of the Italian Communist Party also hastened to declare obsolete the age they live in and Marxism-Leninism. In other words the revolutionary doctrine which has for already about one and a half centuries inspired and continues to inspire the struggle of the peoples of socialism and democracy on the scale of the globe has been declared bankrupt. A theory thanks to which socialism has been built in fifteen countries. A theory thanks to which, incidentally, the Italian communists waged their struggle and achieved successes for over half a century of the existence of their party.

Marxism-Leninism continues to gain new and new ground in today's world, and its influence is widening. This manifests itself in the emergence of new communist parties. This manifests itself in the fact that revolutionary democratic parties emerging from the national liberation movement tend increasingly to scientific socialism, and a number of them have proclaimed Marxism-Leninism to be the scientific basis of their activities. This also manifests itself in the fact that Lenin's works have for many years been ranking the first in the world by the number of translations into foreign languages -- the interest in V.I. Lenin's works is not only far from waning but grows.

And at this time the leaders of the Italian communists found it appropriate to renounce the great revolutionary theory. In doing so, they also declared that the communist movement has allegedly become obsolete altogether and that from now on they renounce "old-type ties" with communist parties and will maintain relations with communist parties "in the same way as with any other socialist revolutionary and progressive force" -- without any ideological, political or other commitments.

In recent years the leadership of the Italian Communist Party repeatedly stated its special positions on a number of problems concerning the international situation, the international communist and working-class movement and the experience of world socialism. The essence of these positions, consisted, as is seen now, in gradual departure from the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary platform. Judging from everything, all the cunning theoretical and political "innovations" used by its representatives ("the Third Way", "Eurocommunism", "The Alliance of Euroleftists", "the Third Phase", etc.) were designed to veil this renunciation, to conceal its essence from the working class and the communists of their country. Attempts were made to lead the working people to the recognition of and support for the line toward renunciation of Marxism-Leninism, of the revolutionary traditions of the Italian Communist Party itself, of the friendship and solidarity with the communists and working people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The documents of the Italian Communist Party adopted in late 1981 and early 1982 mean that its leaders now openly renounce everything which linked them with the front-rank champions of peace and socialism in almost 90 countries and that they openly come out against world socialism which has been recognized by the progress of the twentieth century as of today.

What does all this mean? Whose class interests does all this serve? In today's world this means direct aid to imperialism which has been for decades seeking to weaken socialism, to loosen it and to ideologically undermine it. This means aid to anti-communism and to all forces hostile to the cause of social progress in general.

One cannot but add to this that the positions taken now by the leaders of the ICP deliver blows at the Italian Communist Party itself as well. It is no secret to anyone that the opponents of communism in Italy have been for many years seeking to swerve the ICP off the proletarian class road, to separate it from the rest of the communist movement. And of course they do that not for the sake of sharing power with the Italian communists afterwards but for achieving the elimination of the party and eradication of the communist movement on Italian soil. Therefore it cannot be considered a fortuity that bourgeoisie both in Italy itself, in the United States and in other NATO countries now praises so much the stand of the ICP leadership. NATO Secretary-General Mr Luns has described it as a model for bourgeois government. Quite a pretty compliment to the communists, indeed.

The Italian Communist Party has traversed a long and glorious path. It selflessly fought against fascism and war. The Italian communists, like the the communists of other countries, fought for freedom in the years of the Second World War. The about-face made at present by the leaders of that party naturally cannot fail to alarm any communist, any fighter against imperialism, reaction and war.

The world today is a world of stormy revolutionary changes. At the same time it is a world of steadfast struggles against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The destinies of the revolutionary process and the destinies of the whole mankind depend on the outcome of this struggle in which the countries of socialism emerge as the chief factor.

It is clear that each progressive social and political force, each progressive political party is called upon in these conditions to determine its place in the general front of peace, democracy and socialism. And at the same time -- to determine the degree of its responsibility for the solution of the historic tasks of today.

However the position taken by the leaders of the Italian Communist Party by far does not contribute to the Italian communists, the Italian working class and the millions of the working people if Italy occupying a worthy place in this world front of peace and progress. For these positions run counter to the interests of peace, the interests of socialism.

The working class and the popular masses of Italy are faced with formidable problems -- to prevent the use of their country and people for the aggressive aims of alien imperialism, to achieve liberation from the oppression and exploitation by imperialist monopolies. In tackling these problems, their most reliable support is the hand of the friend -- the Soviet Union, the CPSU, the socialist community, the world communist movement.

PCI, SOCIALIST PEACE, DETENTE EFFORTS LAUDED

LD221912 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Talk by Observer Mikhail Dobrov]

[Text] The communists of all countries, including the Italian communists, must operate today in a world that is rather complex. Every day contradictions worsen, sometimes leading to unpredictable consequences. On every side of the world, tension grows through the fault of imperialist-reactionary forces. Their actions are (?dedicated to this end). [Words indistinct] the new stage in the arms race, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, pressures on Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. On the other hand, this increases the responsibility of the communists who must organize and support actions in defense of detente, [words indistinct] also designed to put an end to the arms race, against imperialist propaganda, which seeks to distort the vision of the true situation in the world.

The movement of the peoples against nuclear missile rearmament in Europe, which is growing and which now also embraces other continents, has become an important factor in today's world, Mikhail Dobrov points out. The protests of the peoples against the threats of war determine to a great extent the possibility of avoiding a dangerous change of direction for mankind, of conserving the positive results of the policy of detente and of directing the world toward a solid peace.

Italian communists play an active part in the struggle against the military peace. They operate as open opponents of the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles on Italian soil and advocate much lower levels of military confrontation in the world. They have supported and are continuing to support the idea [words indistinct] the countries of Europe from the new and dangerous stage in the rearmament race. Together with the other democratic forces of the country, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] implements a series of peaceful initiatives. It involves increasingly vast numbers of people in antimissile demonstrations and it has come out against a reduction in economic, commercial, political and cultural links between Italy and the socialist countries.

The demonstrations staged by the peoples of Western Europe, Latin America, Asia and other continents demonstrate that cooperation in the struggle for peace has great possibilities. The Soviet Union, all the socialist countries, the revolutionary-democratic forces, popular movements, a considerable number of social-democrats and nearly all communist parties hold a well-defined position in the struggle against the military danger. They are aware that it is impossible to fight for peace and at the same time to be involved in any form whatsoever in the campaign waged by U.S. imperialism against socialist sovereignty.

In recent years, the communists of the entire world have stressed many times in their documents that new possibilities exist today for fighting for peace and socialism, and for advancing with (?confidence) on the road of social progress primarily because of the existence and the continued consolidation of the socialist states.

It is unlikely, however, PRAVDA pointed out that these (?purposes) can be served by the statements made by certain comrades who, with their nonobjective criticism of socialism, in practice put a question mark before its historical conquests. Whatever their reasons, in reality they play the part prescribed for them by imperialist propaganda.

Today, an ever-increasing number of people in the world, writes our observer, understand that it is the USSR and the other socialist countries that bear the bulk of the weight of the struggle for a stable peace on earth. There cannot be any doubts that the USSR will continue the struggle for peace and detente in the future too. No one will be able to make us abandon this road.

The Soviet communists, celebrating the anniversary of the Italian Communist Party which began its march with illustrious Marxist-Leninists, with Antonio Gramsci, Palmiro Togliatti, Luigi Longo; a party which has made a great contribution to the fight against fascism, which fight for peace in the entire world, express the conviction that the Italian communists will carry forward the glorious traditions of their party.

SOVIET-FRENCH GAS SUPPLY CONTRACT CONCLUDED

LD231624 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 23 Jan, TASS -- As the result of talks between the Soviet trade association Soyuzgazeksport and the French state company Gas de France an agreement was concluded here on annual Soviet supplies of 8 billion cubic metres of natural gas to France, for 25 years beginning from 1984.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA SCORES COCOM

LD240956 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow 24 Jan, TASS -- The so-called Consultative Group Coordinating Committee (COCOM) held its two-day session in Paris. This organization set up at the initiative of the United States way back during the cold war, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today, compiles "black lists" of goods which must not be exported to socialist countries. It has lost much of its influence in the years of detente, but at the present time attempts are afoot to breathe a new life into it in order to generate international tension.

Under the guise of toughening restrictions on the sales of "strategic goods" to the Soviet Union an attempt was made in actual fact to curtail economic contacts between the West and East of Europe. According to the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZIEGER, the prime target was the European-Soviet "gas-pipes" agreement. Washington is trying either to cancel the deal altogether or at least to curtail it.

Since Western Europe needs Soviet natural gas the U.S. demand to restrict the export of advanced technology to the Soviet Union runs into resistance on the party of Western European countries, above all West Germany. Let us recall that the countries of Western Europe and Japan refused to follow Washington's example and introduce economic "sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union. There obviously was some arm-twisting in Paris. However, the press stresses that the Americans have failed to achieve the main aim.

Western Europe cannot but understand that the activities of COCOM are an economic, and political anachronism. The Western press has long made a laughing stock of the lists of "strategic goods" compiled by COCOM. What kind of technology can be of "strategic" interest to a country that launches orbital stations into space? The Soviet Union is using Western technology not because it cannot produce it itself but in order to facilitate and simplify trade deals, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

EFFECT OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON WEST EUROPEAN TRADE

LD021826 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 22 Jan 82

["Drawing a Bead on the Allies...." — TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yuriy Aleksandrov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS — Judging by everything, the results of the top secret meeting of the Coordinating Committee (COCOM) now in session in Paris testify to the fact that the stubborn attempts on the part of the United States to persuade its allies to curtail their exports of products to the Soviet Union failed to elicit great enthusiasm. Paying definite tribute to the "Atlantic solidarity", the countries of Western Europe and Japan at the same time cannot but be aware of the fact that the blind following in the wake of the American policy of "sanctions" against the USSR will have more serious economic repercussions for the West European partners than for the United States.

The fact is that the countries of Western Europe account for roughly three-fourths of the Soviet Union's trade with the industrially developed capitalist nations.

For the countries of Western Europe, trade with the Soviet Union means not only access to a large and stable market but also broad possibilities for diversifying the sources of fuel, energy and commodity resources as well as access to scientific and technological experience. That is why the U.S. demands to curtail trade with the Soviet Union in effect boiled down to the ignoring by the United States of the real economic interests of the West European countries.

As to the United States, it accounts for less than five percent of the Soviet Union's trade with the industrially developed capitalist states. Earlier discriminatory measures introduced by the American administration did prejudice only to the Americans themselves. The new cascade of the prohibitions and bans from the White House leads to a further curtailment of the American-Soviet trade which will affect the American side too.

The Soviet Union depends on foreign markets to a lesser extent compared to other industrially developed countries. This due not only to the high degree of the Soviet Union's self-reliance in terms of raw materials and energy resources, the existence of a powerful and diversified industrial and scientific potential, the capacity of the internal market, but also to some of the specific features of the development of Soviet economy in former years. The fact is that for a long time the West's policy left the Soviet Union with no possibility for counting on foreign supplies.

The discriminatory measures have failed previously and will fail now to have a significant impact on the development of the Soviet foreign trade and economy. The primary losers will be the initiators of the embargo.

Washington's discriminatory measures will also have another by-effect. The economic "sanctions" of the United States are also aimed against the U.S. allies. Trying to draw the countries of Western Europe and Japan into an "economic war" with the USSR, Washington strives to weaken them as its competitors in the struggle for the world markets.

FRG GOVERNMENT FINANCES "REVANCHIST" GROUPS

WA221130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "They Are Feeding Revanchists"]

[Text] The FRG state budget, reports TASS, remains unchanged as the main source of funds for numerous revanchist "regional societies" [zemlyachestvo], demanding a review of post-war frontiers in Europe.

In the current year, more than DM26 million will be paid out from the treasury to propagandize revanchism, called in the FRG "education in the area of German Politics." The so-called "Union of Germans Born in Central Germany," which will this year receive about a million marks for its subversive propaganda against the GDR, is for all practical purposes supported by the state. Enormous sums are also paid out to all sorts of "scientific institutes," "funds" and other organizations which are trying to "establish the legal basis" for revanchist demands for the "restoration of the Reich in the 1937 borders."

ONLY U.S., ISRAEL GAIN FROM IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD241330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that "the pernicious consequences of the Iran-Iraq conflict are not confined to the great losses which the sides are inflicting on each other. The armed clashes between the two developing countries which hold anti-imperialist positions are only to the advantage of their common enemies. They have always overstressed and fanned up the Arab-Persian disagreement in order to carry out the imperialist policy of 'divide and rule' by playing on it. From the very beginning Washington has used them to whip up even more tension in southwest Asia as one of the 'arguments' in favor of building up its own naval and other forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The United States has unleashed a broad propaganda campaign, having made up such provocative lies as the Iran-Iraq conflict's threat to shipping in the Gulf and the export of oil to the West. This has not happened. Nevertheless the U.S. naval armada remains in place, continuing to threaten the security of coastal countries."

The paper continues that the war between Iran and Iraq is to the advantage of neither the Iraqi nor the Iranian peoples; only the Pentagon and Israel gain. Eytan, the chief of staff of Israel's defense forces, stated in an interview with the paper YEDI'OT AHARANOT on the war between Iraq and Iran that "to watch while they kill each other is pure pleasure."

"Not content, however, with the role of outside observer, the aggressors decided to do its bit in the bloodshed, as shown by the pirate raid by Israeli aircraft on the Iraqi nuclear research center."

"There is quite a lot for the Israeli 'hawks' and their old transatlantic partners in 'strategic co-operation' to gloat over," it says in the commentary. "The armed conflict between neighboring countries is promoting a split among the anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East, distracting the attention of the Arabs and other peoples from the joint struggle against the separate Camp David deal, from the Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, their preparation for new aggressive actions against Lebanon -- all scandalous crimes, committed with the support of the United States."

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL ON GOLAN

LD100914 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, TASS -- The causes of Israel's aggressive expansionist designs "are rooted in the policy of connivance and actual support of Israel's expansion on the part of the United States of America," writes the newspaper PRAVDA in connection with the resumption of UN Security Council's sessions on the question of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

"The annexation of the Golan Heights," PRAVDA stresses, "is not a solitary political venture but one of the elements of imperialist strategy aimed at recarving the map of the Middle East, establishing new seats of tension."

In the obtaining situation, [as received] the newspaper stresses, the countries-members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the Arab national-patriotic forces, insistently demand application of political, military and economic sanctions against the aggressor, including those stipulated by Chapter 7 of the UN charter. Exactly such a proposal was made at the Security Council these days by Syria's representative. It was supported by representatives of Jordan, Laos, Kuwait, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cuba and other Security Council member-states.

But the United States, judging by press reports, makes it clear that it intends to obstruct Syria's proposal, PRAVDA points out.

The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, yet before the opening of the Security Council's sessions, was in a hurry to assure the Israeli ambassador in Washington that the United States would not tolerate adoption at the United Nations of measures to punish the aggressor.

"In the face of Israel's growing aggressiveness," PRAVDA writes in conclusion, "in the Arab world they again start stressing the need of consideration of the Soviet proposals on convocation of an international conference of all countries interested in a Middle East settlement, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. These proposals are aimed at attaining a genuine, not imaginary, settlement of the Middle East problem. These proposals are withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to have a state of their own, the guarantee of the right to existence and security of all states of the region...."

PDRY ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PONOMAREV

WA221230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS item: "A Conversation Has Been Held"]

[Text] On 8 January B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received A.A. Bukayr, PDRY ambassador in the USSR, at the ambassador's request. The ambassador conveyed a message to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from A.N. Muhammad [al-Hasani], YSP [Yemen Socialist Party] Central Committee general secretary and PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman and prime minister.

In the course of the meeting, which went on in a warm, comradely atmosphere, a conversation was held on questions of Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation and of the friendly relations between the CPSU and the YSP.

K.N. Brutents, CPSU Central Committee International Department deputy chief, was present at the conversation.

TIKHONOV EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH MUBARAK

LD221324 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jan, TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message to the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, conveying congratulations on the occasion of his appointment to the post. I express the hope, the message runs, that your activities in this responsible post will promote normalizations and development of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

In his reply message the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt conveyed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and expressed the hope that the relations between Egypt and the USSR would be developing in the interests of both countries and peoples.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL VISITS TASHKENT

GF231550 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Ramu Shaykhu, member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, now visiting the Soviet Union, has arrived in the Uzbek SSR. He has visited the Lenin Tashkent Central Museum, the exhibition of Uzbek national economic products, the Tashkent [word indistinct] factory and familiarized himself with sites of interest in Tashkent. The Syrian guest was received by Comrade (Aymuratov), Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee secretary, today.

REPORTAGE, COMMUNIQUE ON ANGOLANS' VISIT

Arrival in Baku

GF231808 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Angolan delegation visiting the Soviet Union has arrived in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan SSR, after completing talks in Moscow. An agreement was signed in Moscow at the end of talks held there on economic and technical cooperation.

Lara-Aliyev Meeting

LD221746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and member of the Standing Committee of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Angola, who is heading a party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Angola, is visiting Azerbaijan. Today Lucio Lara was received by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The guests visited the Baku household air conditioners plant and the (Serebrobrovskiy) oil and gas directorate.

Further Activities, Departure

LD242022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] A party-government delegation from the People's Republic of Angola led by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and member of the Angolan People's Assembly Presidium Standing Committee, has been continuing its acquaintance with the life of the working people of Azerbaijan. The delegation has visited Shemakhinskiy Rayon, one of the largest grape-producing areas in Azerbaijan.

Today the guests visited an exhibition at the Museum of the 18th Army's Fighting Glory and visited the Baku Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Government of the Republic gave a dinner during which Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Lucio Lara exchanged friendly toasts.

In the evening the Angolan comrades left for home.

Report on Communique

LD242200 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan, TASS -- A joint Soviet-Angolan communique was published here on the results of an official friendly visit of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party, member of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola Lucio Lara. The communique says that during the talks the delegations exchanged information on the activity of the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, on the course of social and economic development of their countries and discussed questions of further strengthening of friendship and versatile cooperation between the CPSU and the People's Republic of Angola. There was also an exchange of opinions on topical international problems including the situation in Africa.

The Angolan side spoke highly of the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the economic, social and cultural spheres, of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and confirmed its support for a set of new peace initiatives of the USSR.

The Soviet delegation highly assessed the selfless efforts of the MPLA-Workers' Party in the development of the Angolan revolution, in the strengthening of national independence and ensuring of the conditions for the deepening of progressive transformations. It welcomed the contribution of the People's Republic of Angola to the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the consolidation of peace and international security, for freedom, independence and social progress of peoples.

The Angolan delegation emphasised great significance of the internationalist assistance and support by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for protection of the revolutionary gains of the People's Republic of Angola and speedy restoration of the national economy.

"Both sides expressed mutual striving to enhance the level of Soviet-Angolan economic, scientific and technological cooperation and trade and to take measures for their further perfection on a basis of long-term planning. The sides signed the programme of economic and technological cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola for 1981-1985 and up to 1990," says the communique.

The sides declared that attempts at political blackmail and economic pressure being taken against Poland by certain countries, above all the United States, are interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic, and represent a gross violation of norms of international law and the United Nations Charter.

The sides expressed concern over the dangerous developments in the Middle East caused by the militaristic aspirations of the United States and Israel's growing aggressiveness.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola expressed again their complete solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is upholding the gains of the April revolution, protecting its sovereignty and independence.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola condemned the aggression against peoples of Indochina, the violation of their sovereignty and independence. They fully support the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

"The sides strongly condemned the adventuristic course of the U.S. administration against socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua, the United States outright interference in the affairs of El Salvador. They proclaimed their solidarity with the patriotic and democratic forces in Latin America," the communique says.

The sides expressed the conviction that the talks between the USSR and the USA on nuclear arms limitation in Europe that are under way in Geneva are of great importance for the strengthening of international security.

The Soviet Union and Angola declared in favour of a speedy conclusion of an agreement banning development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and Angola came out for an agreement on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. They proclaimed their resolve to press for turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone and came out in favour of an early convocation of an international conference to work out a broad international agreement to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola declare against the claims of the United States and other imperialist powers to include Africa in the sphere of their so-called "vital interests."

The sides emphasised a particularly dangerous nature of the growing aggressiveness of the Republic of South Africa which is not only a bastion of racist orders but also a shock force of international imperialism.

The participants in the talks condemned resolutely the aggression of the South African racists against Angola and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the South African forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

The USSR and the People's Republic of Angola demand an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia.

"The sides come out for free and independent Africa where peace and stability, the indispensable conditions for creative activity to the benefit of its peoples, would reign," the communique says.

On behalf of chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the head of the Angolan delegation Lucio Lara invited Nikolay Tikhonov to make an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the head of a Soviet party and government delegation. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN BODY SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD222140 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet-Angolan Intergovernment Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical Cooperation and Trade has met in Moscow. The delegations of the two countries signed a protocol on measures to develop contacts in energy, shipbuilding, agriculture, national training and geology. A group of Soviet experts will go to Angola shortly for work at the Power Ministry and to assist in building a major power transmission line. It has been decided to set up a center for training skilled workers in the republic with Soviet assistance.

SWAPO LEADER INTERVIEWED ON LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD250940 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 25 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Sokolov]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 Jan, TASS -- The behind-the-scenes activities of imperialist powers, led by the United States, and their criminal cooperation with the racist South African regime in the economic, political and military fields remain the chief obstacle in the way of Namibian independence, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) has told the TASS correspondent.

The West's refusal to join sanctions against the apartheid regime and the U.S. blocking at the Security Council of the resolution denouncing South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and other "front-line" states, he (?said) attest to U.S. imperialism's open support to the reactionary Pretoria authorities. Washington and its Western European allies are making stubborn attempts to take the Namibian issue out of UN control and settle the problem according to their own scenario.

Proposals by the imperialist powers, members of the "contact" group, also serve the same goal, he said. The so-called Western "initiatives," the SWAPO president stressed, are primarily intended to create a semblance of steps towards the solution of the Namibian problem. In fact, however, everything possible is being done to sabotage the process of attaining independence. The "contact" group members, Sam Nujoma said, are acting as colonial powers, regarding the territory of South-West Africa as their joint possession.

The Namibian people, he pointed out, are not waiting for anyone to bring them independence. The patriots, guided by SWAPO, are stepping up the armed struggle for freedom. "We are convinced that it is only by force that the South African racists can be driven out of Namibia," he stressed.

In their struggle, the SWAPO president pointed out, the Namibian people rely on progressive forces in the African Continent and the entire world. He expressed profound gratitude to the government and the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for selfless assistance and support for the just cause of the liberation of Namibia from the racist occupation.

GEORGIAN CP OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF PUBLIC OPINION

PM221115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by G. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work": "By Dint of Public Opinion"]

[Text] At a time when party organizations are tackling tasks connected with the reorganization of many aspects of ideological and political education work in the light of the 26th party congress decisions and the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979, one sees as especially topical and pertinent Lenin's advice "to be able unflinching to determine the mood of the masses on any question and at any time, along with their real needs, wishes and thoughts; to be able to determine without a trace of false idealization the extent of their awareness and the influence of particular prejudices and remnants of the old days...." The success of our achievements in the economic and cultural spheres and in managing social processes of ever-increasing complexity is increasingly dependent on how sensitive party and soviet organs are to the opinions of working people, and their creative ideas and collective experience and how accurately they check the correctness of the decisions being adopted against the assessments and judgments of public opinion.

In recent years Georgian Communists have done considerable work to implement the tasks set out in the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Party Gorkom and aimed at increasing the activeness of communists and all working peoples and widening their participation in running social and state affairs. A system has been established for studying the experience of the masses and analyzing and generalizing observations and suggestions on burning questions of social and political, socioeconomic and spiritual life in the republic. The council of public opinion, which has been operating under the Georgian CP Central Committee since 1975, and similar bodies under a number of gorkoms, raykoms and republic ministries and departments have played a significant role in this.

The process of regularly studying public opinion and keeping a finger on society's pulse helps leading organs to be fully informed of urgent problems and to find optimal ways and methods of solving them promptly and effectively.

All this applies equally to the analysis of popular views on socioeconomic problems and on matters of an ideological and moral nature. Indicative in this respect is the research into the availability of industrial reserves in production that has been carried out at a number of enterprises in the republic. It convincingly demonstrated the level of public-spiritedness and civic maturity among workers and specialists. At the same time it was a kind of investigation of republican industry's readiness to implement party and government resolutions on improving the economic machinery.

What did the analysis show? The view of the majority of the people questioned was that the very substantial intra-production reserves existing at enterprises are by no means fully taken into account -- sometimes they are not reflected in plan targets at all. They mentioned the fuller utilization of equipment and the economical consumption of raw and semifinished materials, the reduction of losses of in-shift working time, the improvement of labor conditions and the strengthening of material and moral incentives. In the course of the poll it came to light that the economic services and the quest for reserves are not up to scratch even at major enterprises like the 50-Letiye SSSR and Gruzelektromash production associations and the Tsentrolit plant in Tbilisi.

The results of the investigation were meticulously discussed at a Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau session and also at a conference of industrial enterprise leaders.

They were told to examine in detail the state of the economic services, to outline effective measures to mobilize reserves and to eliminate the discrepancy between production potential and actual output.

The study of public opinion regarding the reasons why negative phenomena survive in the sphere of everyday morality was also very illuminating. People named as key reasons specific errors in the work of party and Soviet organs and ideological institutions and indifference toward working people's suggestions and observations. The results of the poll on the spread of private ownership trends in the republic enabled us to draw up scientifically substantiated recommendations for a republican scientific and practical conference on that theme.

I could also cite the following fact. The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau once sharply criticized the Zestafonskiy Party Raykom for the fact that a number of leading comrades there had become somewhat complacent in the struggle against negative phenomena and this was leading to the resurgence and spread of harmful traditions and customs.

The explanation in the rayon was that there was a kind of elemental force active there which was irresistible. But, using the data of the poll of working people and the views expressed at meetings and in conversations with people, the new raykom leadership made an earnest effort to make communists more active in the struggle against shortcomings and enhanced the educational role of the collectives. Effective steps were taken to improve the structure of party organizations in the rayon and make them more militant. An extra 50 local party components were set up, along with 20 commissions to exercise party control over management activity. A rigorous check on the execution of decisions was organized.

In accordance with suggestions made by working people at local meetings with raykom officials, work was quickly done to provide the rayon's villages with amenities and to improve working and living conditions. All this is having a beneficial effect in terms of ameliorating the ideological climate in the rayon.

Thus we see that the systematic analysis of public opinion and the mood of the masses helps to improve party committees' organizational and educational work and makes their efforts more effective. And it is no accident that a whole series of very important decisions by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's government is validated by the data obtained as a result of sociological research.

The following example is also noteworthy. The program for studying public opinion on the theme "from congress to congress" envisaged obtaining working people's views of processes in the republic's social and political, socioeconomic and spiritual life between the 25th and 26th party congresses. Successes in the development of social production and the improvement of its efficiency, in satisfying housing requirements and in improving working people's material well-being were deemed the most substantial. However, the situation in the trade sphere, in improving the quality of consumer goods and in the work of transport and communications facilities and municipal, consumer and medical services was criticized. Formalism, bureaucratism and red tape were seen as major factors inhibiting positive processes at local level.

Naturally, wide use was made of this data during preparations for the Georgian CP Congress and during the congress itself and in the implementation of tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and posed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the celebrations in aid of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the republic's Communist Party.

The special study of the effectiveness of political training using one rayon as an example was useful. The results of research in Khashurskiy Rayon led us to the conclusion that in many respects the selection and training of propaganda cadres need qualitative improvement.

I quote these facts not only to demonstrate the importance of the study of public opinion but also to draw attention to the need to expand this work on a creative and scientific basis. For instance, while investigating the effectiveness of the process of instilling in people an active life stance, of patriotic and international education and of the education of young students and pupils (this is all part of our future plans), we intend to simultaneously inquire more deeply into the very mechanism of the formation of public opinion and the factors which produce it, so that we can arm party committees, ministries and departments and ideological institutions with more precise scientific and practical recommendations on that basis.

Problems relating to the study of the structure and dynamics of popular requirements and interests and to understanding the hidden and overt contradictions in social relations are becoming increasingly pressing. The solution of these problems allows us to detect the first symptoms of and trends toward particular deviations and to elaborate recommendations for overcoming them. We must not confine ourselves to recording popular moods and moral stances -- we must look deeper, detect and identify the course of the change in public opinion.

The solutions of these urgent tasks required the qualitative reorganization of and improvement in the scientific standard and effectiveness of the work of the Georgian CP Central Committee Council of Public Opinion, and the corresponding departments at local level. Recently the Central Committee Bureau decided to convert the council into a center for the study of public opinion. And it now has its own permanent working organ -- the department for the study of public opinion of the social sciences scientific information sector under the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences. This reorganization has enabled us to take a new step toward further improving the republic's party organization's work on studying and purposefully shaping public opinion and to switch from recording working people's views and opinions to actually forecasting them and elaborating the appropriate scientifically substantiated recommendations for party, soviet and economic organs and ideological institutions -- the entire ideological educational complex.

The coordination and monitoring of the standard of public opinion research being carried out by scientific research institutes and social science departments and the recruitment of the party aktiv, scientists and specialists for this work are becoming a very important function of the center. It is also planned to give scientific methodological and practical assistance to local party organizations.

The republic CP Central Committee is carefully analyzing the success and errors in this work in order to create a really orderly and effective system for studying and shaping public opinion. We see this as an important condition of further improving the quality of ideological work as a whole and molding people's active life stance, their inner conviction and their readiness to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

DOLGIKH, LOMAKO AT METALLURGY MINISTRY MEETING

PM221133 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 1

[O. Buzuluk report: "Metallurgists Outline Targets"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- "To achieve high end production indicators at every work place!" -- this appeal from the 18 teams initiating the all-union socialist competition has become the combat motto of the country's 20,000 best nonferrous metallurgy collectives. The initiators' appeal was approved 14 January at an enlarged session of the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry Collegium, which discussed the tasks of the sector's working people in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions.

In his report Minister P. Lomako told those assembled of the metallurgists' tasks this year. They are faced with increasing output, raising labor productivity and improving the quality of products. V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry collegium.

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

Report on 2 Dec Plenum

W111125 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] On 2 December a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan was held. That plenum discussed the results of the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republic's party organization that evolve from the plenum's decisions and the speech made at the plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A report was given by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Comrade G. A. Aliyev.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: First Secretary of the Baku Gorkom V.A. Guseynov; First Secretary of Nakhichevanskaya Obkom K.N. Ragimov; First Secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Obkom B.S. Kevorkov; First Secretary of Sumgait Gorkom Sh.M. Aliyev; leader of a brigade of milling machine operators at the Kishlinskiy Machine-Building Plant O.A. Bagirov; Minister of Industrial Construction of the Azerbaijan SSR T.Sh. Safaraliyev; team leader at the Sovkhoz imeni B.O. Abbasov, Lenkoranskiy Rayon, S.S. Aliyeva; chief of the All-Union Industrial Association Kaspromneftegasprom K.A. Abasov; First Secretary of Sabirabadskiy Raykom M.A. Mamedov; Minister of Trade of the Azerbaijan SSR, S.Ch. Kasumova; Minister of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR M.G. Askerov; chief of Azglavenergo M.M. Imanov; First Secretary of Khalarskiy Raykom M.M. Ashurov; seamstress at the Garment Factory imeni Volodarskiy T.M. Kolodina; chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Material-Technical Supply R.A. Guseynov; and Minister of Local Industry of the Azerbaijan SSR A.N. Mutalibov.

The plenum listened to reports by Comrade S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan, on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-1985 and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1982, and by Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Finance Comrade B. G. Bakhshaliyev on the 1982 State Budget for Azerbaijan SSR.

The concluding speech at the plenum was given by Comrade G.A. Aliyev.

The appropriate decrees were adopted on the questions that were discussed.

The plenum also considered organizational questions.

Comrade A.T. Tasi-zade was approved as head of the Machine-Building Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

As a result of the transformation of the Trade, Planning and Finance Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan into two departments, Comrade M.A. Nazarov has been approved as head of the Department of Trade and Everyday Services.

Aliyev Report to Plenum

W111150 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1-4

["Results of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization That Stem From the Plenum's Decisions and the Speech Made at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: Report by Comrade G.A. Aliyev at the 2 December 1981 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrades!

On 16 November there was a plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed the draft versions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the country's 1982 state plan and budget.

A long and very meaningful speech was given at the plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. That speech contained a precise and full definition of the importance of the plenum, which actually has become the direct and immediate continuation of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and which has given concrete form to the economic policy that was developed by it, as applicable to the first half of the 1980's.

In his speech, Leonid Ilich provided an extended description and political and socio-economic evaluation of the 11th 5-Year Plan, discussed the complicated conditions under which it was formed and spoke about its peculiarities and its intensive nature. But, most importantly, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking from fundamental Marxist-Leninist positions, thoroughly analyzed the state of the country's economy, pointed out the existing shortcomings, concentrated the attention of the plenum and the rest of the party on the most vitally important problems and pointed out specific ways to resolve them. Leonid Ilich's speech and all the work of the Central Committee's plenum are a model of the genuinely Leninist style of party guidance, an example of the prompt posing of the critical, key questions that are being put forward by practical life.

The communists and all the workers in our republic have perceived with a tremendous sense of inspiration the results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet as a new, convincing testimony to the constant concern shown by the party and the Soviet state for the vital interests of Soviet citizens and the further development of the society of mature socialism.

Azerbaijan's party organization completely and entirely approves the plenum's decisions and the principles and conclusions stated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, and accepts them as a combat program for their organizing and political work to implement the intentions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 1982 plan.

Comrades! Not much time has passed since the 26th congress. But during that brief period, under the complicated conditions of 1981, the party's central Committee and Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, have carried out a tremendous amount of creative work to implement the program developed by the congress in the field of domestic and foreign policy. Under the guidance of the party, Soviet citizens, overcoming great difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather conditions, have achieved new successes in all areas of the national economy, as Leonid Ilich said with a deep sense of satisfaction at the Central Committee plenum.

Our plans, comrades, are plans of creation. The implementation of those plans requires peace, the development of international cooperation and the preservation and deepening of detente. However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum of the Central Committee, the state of affairs in the country's economy is affected by factors that are entirely or partially beyond our control. Therefore, in developing the appropriate plans it was necessary also to take into consideration the complication of the international situation, in which the aggressive circles of imperialism, inflating the myth of the "Soviet military threat," are pushing the world toward an escalation in the arms race and are attempting to change the ratio of forces in the world to their advantage.

Under these conditions, an event that took on special importance both for bilateral Soviet-West German ties and for the entire complex of relations between East and West, for the overall direction that world policy will take, was the visit of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to West Germany. As noted in the decree of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the results of the visit, it "was truly a mission of peace in its most complete and highest sense."

The course and results of the Soviet-West German summit meeting and the new, far-ranging proposals that were made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that serve to reinforce the peace and security of the peoples of Europe and to spare them the threat of a nuclear catastrophe constitute yet another convincing confirmation of the effectiveness of the course in international affairs that was elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The workers of Azerbaijan heartily and unanimously approve and support the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit and place a high evaluation on the large amount of important work that was carried out by Leonid Ilich in West Germany, work that was a major political act in the practical implementation of the Peace Program for the 1980's.

The basis, the solid foundation for all our nation's accomplishments, is the general line, the economic strategy, the agrarian policy of the party, the energetic purposeful activities of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee's Politburo and Leonid Ilich personally.

Today, 17 years later, we sense with special force the historic importance of the October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Those years were different with regard to their natural and climatic conditions and foreign-policy peculiarities. Nature frequently subjected us to difficult tests. A large number of them became our lot as a result of the "kindness" of the forces of imperialistic reaction and the Beijing hegemonists. But the party's truly Leninist course and businesslike, creative atmosphere that were firmly established in the activities of the Central Committee and the Politburo, the Leninist style of party leadership, the collective responsibility, the scientifically substantiated approach to resolution of the most important questions, the broad communication with the masses and with the local party agencies and the constant concern for the Soviet citizen and for the security of our motherland guarantee our steady forward movement and the large successes of our country at the stage of mature socialism.

A tremendous amount of the credit for this goes to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. By his outstanding theoretical and organizing activities and his untiring struggle for peace and the triumph of communist ideals, Leonid Ilich has won universal recognition, love and highest authority both in our country and throughout the world. Comrade Brezhnev's authority belongs to our nation as a whole and is a tremendous mobilizing and inspiring force. It is the authority of our socialist motherland, which Leonid Ilich writes about so lovingly, so eloquently and with so much excitement in his "Vospominaniya" ["Recollections"]. It is the authority of our great Leninist party.

"Not a single class in history," V.I. Lenin wrote long ago in the first issue of ISKRA, "has achieved dominance if it has not advanced its own leaders, its advanced representatives, who were capable of organizing the movement and guiding it. And the Russian working class has already demonstrated that it is capable of advancing such leaders..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 4, p 375).

One who is precisely this kind of representative of the working class and its Soviet nation, and a Lenin-type leader, is General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev. His entire life and activity have been subordinated to the interests of the people of labor. He has always been linked and continues to be linked to the people by deeply felt, inseparable bonds.

Therefore, one can easily and naturally understand the desire that rises from the depths of the masses of the people -- the desire to mark in a worthy manner the 75th anniversary of the birth of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to mark this jubilee by new labor achievements. Therefore, too, one senses the great desire to say again and again with all our hearts: long, long years of life to you, beloved Leonid Ilich, long years of fruitful activity in carrying out the historic mission that has been entrusted to you -- that of being the leader of our party and nation, the standardbearer of the cause of the great Lenin, the cause of the Great October!

Comrades! The documents of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet bear the imprint of the dynamic progress of our economy, science and culture, the steady rise in the national standard of living and the defensive might of the socialist motherland. The 11th 5-Year Plan will undoubtedly become a period of the further upsurge in our country's might and a considerable rise in the standard of living and culture of Soviet citizens.

The past months of the first year of the 5-year plan demonstrate that our country's workers are successfully implementing the intentions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Industrial workers have assured a further increase in production and improvement in its technical-economic indicators. Substantial shifts have occurred in capital construction. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions -- the prolonged cold spring, the prolonged drought in many parts of the country -- the agricultural workers in an organized and unselfish manner fought for the harvest. Many republics, krays and oblasts were able to lessen the pernicious effect of the weather and achieved good results, fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum warmly congratulated, and wished new victories to, the communists and all the rest of the workers who achieved good successes during the first year of the present 5-year plan. The people of our republic perceived with a sense of tremendous pride and inspiration the words that Leonid Ilich expressed from the rostrum at the plenum: "The workers of Azerbaijan have already been achieving a confident growth of production of all agricultural crops for two decades. And this year, despite the difficulties with the weather, they have harvested record-breaking amounts of grain, cotton, grapes and vegetables." As you know, comrades, on the occasion of the preterm fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges in agriculture and the attainment of record-breaking goals, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev heartily congratulated the workers of Azerbaijan on their remarkable victory and highly praised their labor and the work of the republic's party organization.

Please allow me, comrades, in the name of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, in the name of all the workers, to express our heartfelt thanks and profound appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and to beloved Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the high praise, for the constant concern and attention that are shown to our republic. We are well aware that this evaluation, this party concern -- which is truly paternal -- increases our responsibility many times over, and we assert that we shall double and triple our efforts to justify the confidence that has been placed in us and shall fulfill with distinction all the tasks that have been assigned by the party.

I

Comrades! Today we have to discuss the results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and determine the tasks of the republic's party organization in implementing its decisions and the principles and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. We have to analyze our own work, proceeding from the requirements of the November Plenum of the Central Committee, and to consider the draft versions of the plans for economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and in 1982.

The draft version of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-1985 was developed in conformity with the Basic Directions and the principles stated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The draft version stipulates a further increase in the republic's economic potential, the dynamic and proportional development of all branches of the national economy and an increase in the effectiveness of social production; and it focuses the economy on the resolution of the varied tasks of social development. The plan is distinguished by a number of peculiarities that conform to the specific conditions of our development in the 1980's. These are, first of all, further improvement of the proportions in the national economy, and especially the structure of industry, the creation of a steadily balanced foodstuffs complex in the republic, a consistent rise in the workers' standard of living and the rate of using labor resources in the national economy and improvement of the social structure of the population and the territorial placement of the productive forces.

It provides for high growth rates in the national income, rates that outstrip the average nationwide level. During the 5-year period it is planned to increase the produced national income by 29 percent. Plans have been made for higher growth rates in the share of the usable national income, especially that which goes into consumption; this is of decisive importance for raising the workers' material standard of living. It is planned to increase the used national income by 31 percent and its consumption fund by 35 percent. However, we view these assignments as minimal ones; in the yearly plans it will be necessary to stipulate additional measures to achieve more accelerated growth of the usable national income.

All material production branches will develop at high rates. The output of industry during the 5-year period will increase by 30 percent. In this regard, I would like to mention the ever-increasing importance of every percentage of increase. For example, whereas during the 10th 5-Year Plan one percent of increase constituted R64 million, during the current 5-year plan it will increase to R92 million, or by 1.4 times. In 1985 the overall volume of industrial production will be approximately R12 billion, almost equal to the volume of production during the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan. The absolute increase in industrial output during the 5-year period is planned to reach volume worth R2.8 billion, or more than the total absolute increase achieved during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans combined and 17 percent more than planned for the 10th 5-Year Plan.

An important peculiarity of the 11th 5-Year Plan is further acceleration in the rates of production of consumer goods, as conforms fully to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The increase in the volume of production of consumer goods (Group B) is to be 7 percent higher than for Group A.

Great emphasis in the plans is placed on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the increase in the effectiveness of production and its intensification, and the implementation of a series of measures to achieve the automation and mechanization of labor-intensive processes and a sharp reduction in the share of manual labor. Labor productivity in industry will increase by 23 percent during the 5-year period. There will be an increase in the role of qualitative indicators and the volume of output in the highest category of quality will be more than doubled.

It is typical that the plan is aimed at accelerating the process of the renovation of fixed production assets. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to renew them by 37 percent and to increase the return on investments. It is planned to carry out a series of measures aimed at the more effective use of production capacities, the intensification of economy measures dealing with the expenditure of material and fuel-and-energy resources and the lowering of output production costs.

The 5-year plan provides for consistent implementation of the party's long-term agrarian policy and the further development of agriculture with the purpose of assuring the reliable supplying of the population with food products and industry with agricultural raw materials. A concrete program for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the more long-term period of time is provided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers dated 22 February 1979 entitled "Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Wine-Making in the Azerbaijan SSR." The basic indicators of the plan for the 5-year period proceed from this party and government document.

In 1981-1985 it is planned to increase the gross output of agriculture by 15.2 percent and the volume of production and procurement of the majority of types of agricultural products in excess of the figures defined by the Basic Directions. It is planned to achieve a substantial increase in the shipment of grapes, fruits and vegetables to the nationwide fund.

A considerable amount of attention in the plan is devoted to the further reinforcement of the material-technical base of agriculture, to carrying out a broad program of reclamation and irrigation operations. Large tasks have been defined for the development of animal husbandry, for increasing its productivity and for creating a solid fodders base. All this will make it possible not only to consolidate but also to considerably surpass the record-breaking indicators that were achieved in recent years.

Capital construction will receive broader scope during the 11th 5-Year Plan. In this area, we shall have to resolve especially complicated and extensive tasks. More than R10 billion of state capital investments will be channeled into the development of the national economy. This is 1.4 times more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to activate fixed assets with a total value of R9.8 billion, almost 1.5 times more than during the preceding 5-year period. In conformity with the principles stated by the 26th CPSU Congress, more than 70 percent of the capital investments will be channeled into the remodeling, expansion and technical reequipping of existing enterprises. It is planned to make the maximum concentration of capital investments in construction projects scheduled for activation in the next reporting period and to reduce to two-thirds the number of projects simultaneously under construction, thus making it possible to achieve a considerable reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction.

The accelerated growth rates for the national income guarantee an increase of real income during the 5-year period, in per-capita terms, of 20.5 percent and of public consumption funds by 20 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will increase during that period by 12 percent. There will be an increase by a factor of 1.4 in the volume of retail trade turnover and by a factor of 1.7 in the volume of everyday services, including an increase by a factor of 2 in rural localities. Large tasks are planned to improve the workers' housing conditions. During the 5-year period more than 9 million square meters of housing will be constructed and activated, 1.4 times more than during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The plan provides for measures to further develop science and culture, public health and public education.

Thus, the 5-year plan for the republic's economic and social development reflects the fundamental principles stated by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan with regard to the key problems of developing all spheres of economic and cultural construction and completely corresponds to our real capabilities. The successful implementation of the plan will assure a qualitatively new stage in the development of Soviet Azerbaijan and a further rise in the standard of living and culture of the Azerbaijan nation.

An important stage in implementation of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan will be 1982. It is planned to achieve an increase in the volume of industrial production of 5.3 percent compared with what was expected in 1981 and of 4.2 percent for labor productivity; this corresponds completely to the assignments of the 5-year plan. The achievement of high qualitative indicators in industry has also been defined. Very important goals have been set for the production and procurement of all agricultural products. The volume of capital investments in development of the republic's national economy will be approximately R2 billion and, in comparison with the current year, will increase by 5.7 percent. The rate of activation of fixed assets will be 1.6 times higher than the growth rates for capital investments. The 1982 plan provides for steps to further raise the workers' standard of living. There will be extensive construction of housing, schools, hospitals and other items intended for cultural and everyday purposes. The planned construction of apartment houses paid for by state capital investments and housing-construction co-operatives will be 1,140,000 square meters, 11 percent more than during the current year.

II

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan considered and basically approved the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-1985, the 1982 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR and the 1982 State Budget for Azerbaijan SSR and is submitting them for the consideration of the present plenum of the Central Committee.

The basis of our plan, its solid foundation, is the reliable base that was created in the republic during the 1970's. That period was characterized by the steadily high, dynamic, and proportional growth of all branches of the economy, by great achievements in industry, by annual record-breaking harvests in agriculture and by the constant fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges. During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the republic's national income more than doubled, industrial production increased by 2.2 times and agricultural production, 2.1 times. The republic's share in nationwide production of the national income increased by 50 percent; its percentage in the overall volume of industrial output, 33 percent; and gross production of the country's agricultural output, almost doubled.

Developing and deepening the successes that were achieved during the past decade, our republic is confidently completing 1981 -- the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. By broadly extending the socialist competition, our republic's industrial workers fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 23 November, the plan for the first 11 months for the volume of sale of output and production of the majority of the most important types of articles. Output valued at R190 million has been sold above the plan. The growth rate of industrial production compared with the same period last year came to 7 percent, as against 5.4 according to plan. This is one of the highest indicators among the union republics.

Labor productivity increased by 5.7 percent, as against the 4.3 planned. More than 81 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained as a result of the increase in labor productivity. The percentage of articles with the Quality Seal came to 15.2. There was a reduction in production costs of the output and an increase in profit.

New outstanding successes were achieved during the current year by agricultural workers. Under complicated weather conditions they grew record-breaking harvests of all the basic agricultural crops and within short periods of time and with a high degree of quality carried out the harvesting and procurement of them. A remarkable labor victory was won by the cotton-growers, who harvested 1,015,000 tons of Azerbaijan cotton. That is 132,000 tons more than the record-breaking volume of procurement achieved in 1980 and exceeds by a factor of 1.5 the average annual level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. We can note with a deep sense of satisfaction that during the past 11 years the production of cotton in the republic more than doubled.

The highest goals were achieved by the grape-growers, who sold the state 1,615,000 tons of grapes, which exceeds by 71 percent the average annual level of procurement in the 10th 5-Year Plan and is almost 7 times larger than in 1969. Azerbaijan has become the largest producer of grapes in the country.

The pledges that were taken were considerably overfulfilled by the grain-growers. They produced 1,133,000 tons of grain and sold to the state 402,000 tons, 42,000 tons more than last year. High results were achieved by vegetable-growers, who delivered to the state 640,000 tons of kitchen-garden produce, 2.4 times more than in 1970. There was an overfulfillment of the socialist pledges for the production and sale to the country of melon crops, green tea leaves, silkworm cocoons, leaf tobacco and other output. A noticeable increase in the production and procurement of meat and milk was provided by the animal husbandrymen. There has been a constant increase in the effectiveness of agricultural production and the quality of the output of the fields and animal farms.

During the current year we achieved a deeper, systems-type approach to resolution of the question of capital construction and assured a substantial increase in its basic technical-economic indicators. Since the beginning of the year the amount of capital investments that has been assimilated is 16 percent more than during the corresponding period in 1980 and the volume of construction-and-installation operations increased by 11 percent, with the activation of fixed assets 21 percent more than last year.

In the republic it has become a tradition every year to come forward with a patriotic initiative involving the preterm activation of very important national-economic projects. During the current year more than 30 enterprises and capacities have been activated,

including projects of primary state importance that are monitored by the CPSU Central Committee. They include the large-scale complex for primary refining at the BNZ imeni XXII Syezd KPSS; capacities at the Baku Electrical Machine-Building Plant; the first phase of a plant for primary wine-making in Dzhaililabadskiy Rayon, and so forth. Since the beginning of the year, 600,000 square meters of housing have been turned over for operation; the housing conditions of approximately 10,000 families have been improved; and a large number of schools, hospitals, and other projects intended for cultural and everyday purposes has been activated. A 60-kilometer aqueduct has been activated, making it possible to increase the handling capacity of the Kurinskiy water main by 15 percent and to provide Baku with additional water totaling 50,000 cubic meters a day. More than 36 kilometers of hard-surfaced motor roads have been activated.

Good news has come from the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line, where the 261-kilometer Lena-Kunermu sector of the western wing of BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] has been activated. The collective of construction workers was cordially congratulated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In the attainment of this labor victory, Azerbaijani construction workers took an active part. Some of the Pioneers at the construction project of the century, they built, 2 months ahead of schedule and demonstrating persistence and labor heroism under incomparably complicated climatic conditions, an excellent housing area with the modern railroad station of Ulkan. That became an important contribution by our republic to resolution of the task that was posed by the party for mastering the natural wealth of west Siberia.

The dynamic development of all branches of the national economy and the record-breaking goals achieved by our republic's workers are a brilliant testimony to the fact that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan are being successfully implemented.

At the same time, the November plenum posed new, very large and very important tasks to the party and the country. In the light of the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Central Committee plenum and its decisions, I would like to dwell on certain key problems in the further economic and social development of the republic.

III

The central problem of the entire 5-year plan, as noted at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in both the economic and the political sense, is the food-products program. The basis of its resolution is the rapid development of agricultural production.

During the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plan, thanks to the unselfish labor of rural workers and the fundamental improvement in the style and methods of party guidance, the agriculture of Azerbaijan was solidly confirmed at the boundaries of mature socialism. Following the course of specialization and concentration, and developing agroindustrial integration and interfarm cooperation, we succeeded in the 1970's in achieving the dynamic and intensive development of Azerbaijan's entire agroindustrial complex. As already stated, the republic reached new goals during the present year.

But the party teaches us not to rest on what has been achieved. Our duty is not only to consolidate but also to multiply in every way the achieved results. The constant creative search, the location and use of additional reserves and capabilities for a further increase in the productivity of vegetable and animal husbandry -- those are the areas where we see the primary duty of the party, soviet and economic agencies and all rural workers.

In recent years we achieved considerable success in increasing the harvest yield of many agricultural crops, and with regard to that indicator Azerbaijan came out ahead of all other union republics. However, there is a large quantity of unused reserves in this regard. We still have a large number of farms where the level of efficiency of vegetable husbandry is low, where little is being done to introduce the achievements of science and advanced experience, where the people have not learned how to make economical use of the land, irrigation water, fertilizers or technology -- in a word, everything that guarantees the obtaining of high and stable harvests.

There is a large number of unresolved questions in animal husbandry. Its productivity is low, and the corresponding fodder base has not been created. The capacities of most of the animal-husbandry complexes and poultry plants are being used unsatisfactorily, although tremendous amounts of money were expended to create them.

Improvement is needed in the work involving the specialization and concentration of agricultural production and the development of agroindustrial integration and interfarm cooperatives.

Resolution of the foodstuffs program includes within itself a series of questions that are linked with the growing, harvesting, transporting, correct storing and sale of the harvest. It is very important at all stages -- from the field to the consumer -- to take care of it and to store it economically, and to prevent any losses, so that every kilogram of obtained output arrives in the state's storage bins. Unfortunately, everything has not been favorable for us in this regard. For example, because of tardiness in bringing in the harvest and the over-ripening of the crops on the stalk, our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses annually lose 50,000-60,000 tons of the grain that is grown. And if one adds to that the losses during transportation, cleaning and additional processing of the output at the threshing areas, and also incorrect storage, one becomes fully aware of the tremendous damage that is caused to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and also to the state. There are large losses of fruit and vegetable output, potatoes and other crops. Nor is the situation any better in the processing branches. For example, the enterprises of Minmyasomolprom, Azerbaijan SSR, annually lose as much as 80,000 tons of buttermilk.

But we also have instances of other kinds of losses, which are linked to poor business practices, with squandering, with wasting of social property. Recently the Committee of People's Control inspected the condition of the procurement, storage and processing of the 1981 corn harvest at the Kakhi Grain Products Combine. The inspection showed that, as a result of flagrantly poor business practices there, and the crude violation of storage methods, a large consignment of corn was subjected to rotting and germination. The combine workers, taking advantage of the fact that there was no monitoring on the part of the rayon organizations or the Ministry of Procurement, frequently lowered the quality indicators of the corn that was turned over by the kolkhozes and deceived the farms for purposes of their own personal profit.

With the connivance of the party's rayon committee and the ministry, combine director B. Sadeddinov crudely violated the principles of selection and placement of personnel, and promoted to responsible positions individuals not on the basis of their on-the-job or moral qualities but on the basis of purely local interests. As a result of the inspection, he has been removed from the position he occupied.

Comrades! The foundation is being laid now for next year's harvest. As a whole, the sowing of winter crops has been completed. However, a number of rayons have missed the optimal agrotechnical deadlines and have not guaranteed the prompt and efficient carrying out of the sowing.

During the current year, for the republic as a whole, winter grain crops were allowed to die on more than 32,000 hectares. As a result there was an underproduction of 60,000-70,000 tons of grain. An inspection indicated that the reason why the crops died, in addition to the poor weather, was the tardy and inefficient carrying out of the sowing and care of the plants. However, the proper conclusions were not made from that, and a number of rayons are continuing to have serious shortcomings in carrying out agrotechnical measures on winter fields.

Recently, the Committee of People's Control inspected the rate and quality of the sowing of winter grain crops on farms in Divichinskiy and Masallinskiy Rayons. The inspection showed that on a number of farms the presowing preparation of the soil was carried out on a low agrotechnical level; the seeds were not disinfected or treated with TUR preparations; the schedules for sowing operations were disrupted; and there was a large lag in carrying out postsowing sprinkling.

The inspection was carried out on instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan as a result of the fact that in Divichinskiy and Masallinskiy Rayons a low harvest had been received this year. The rayon managers have been repeatedly subjected to sharp criticism for this but, as one can see, failed to make the necessary conclusions. We are forced today to issue strict warnings to the raykom first secretaries -- Comrade T.A. Kuliyeu of Divichinskiy Rayon and Comrade A.T. Gasanov of Masallinskiy Rayon -- and we demand that they take effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings and obtain high harvests of grain crops.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Gosvinkomitet, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must establish rigid monitoring of the carrying out of agrotechnical measures involved in caring for the grain crops. All the work in grain management must be organized in such a way that next year there will be an increase in the return from each hectare of a minimum of 3-4 quintals.

Within the next few days it will be necessary to complete the late-autumn sowing of alfalfa, rape and other fodder crops. It is also necessary simultaneously to intensify sprinkling and other operations to care for the alfalfa plants that were sown in past years.

Although the autumn plowing for spring crops has been completed for the republic as a whole, many rayons have not carried it out within the time periods established by the schedule. The required amount of organic and mineral fertilizers was not used everywhere on the plowed areas. We feel that within the next few days it will be necessary to carry out a complete stocktaking of all the plowed areas, to eliminate any flaws and, depending on the purpose of each plot, to carry out additional agrotechnical measures and to organize special care of the autumn plowing.

The remaining period of the year must be used effectively for laying down the vineyards and fruit orchards. However, the rate of the operations indicates that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not extended them properly and have been showing incomprehensible tardiness. A great lag is occurring on the farms in Kazakhskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Shekinskiy, Shemakhinskiy, Yadymlinskiy and certain other rayons. The raising of the vineyards onto espaliers is being carried out unsatisfactorily. For the republic as a whole this work was carried out on 14,500 hectares, or 54 percent of the plan; but in Agdamskiy, Zakatalskiy, Kubatlinskiy and Kakhskiy Rayons it is even less than that -- only 15-48 percent.

The State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must considerably intensify the rates of operation at vineyards and in fruit orchards and must guarantee prompt and effective cultivation between the rows, sprinklings, winter treatment and other agrotechnical measures. The strictest requirements must be levied with regard to the quality and grade purity of the planting material in order to prevent the mixing of varieties in the new plantings.

A large volume of work in the near future will have to be carried out by the vegetable growers to prepare hothouse and cold frame management and to care for cabbage planting. Tobacco growers and workers in the procurement agencies must accelerate the procurement of leaf tobacco in order to eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur. Special attention should be devoted to the quality of the output being procured.

Very important tasks confront the reclamation specialists and the water-management agencies. The winter period must be used effectively for repairing and restoring the water-management systems and hydraulic structures. It is necessary to guarantee the accumulation everywhere of irrigation water in the bodies of water. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses must intensify the rates of carrying out the winter arat.

Our republic's animal husbandrymen are completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with high indicators. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are carrying out the livestock wintering operations in an organized manner and have laid in considerably more fodders

than last year. At the same time, the existing opportunities for increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry and the production and procurement of products of animal husbandry are not being used everywhere to the proper degree. Judged on the basis of the results of the first 10 months, the milk yield per cow or buffalo dropped on the farms in Divichinskiy, Dzhebrailskiy, Kachmasskiy and other rayons. The weight of livestock being turned over to the state continues to be low on farms in Yardimlinskiy, Goekchayskiy, Udzharskiy, Kusarskiy and other rayons, where it does not exceed 236-254 kilograms.

The proper attention is not being devoted to reproduction of the herd in Kyurdamirskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Lachinskiy and Kelbadzharskiy Rayons, which produced for every 100 cows or buffaloes only 43-52 head of young. There was a reduction in the percentage of cows and buffaloes in the herd on farms in Imishlinskiy, Pushkinskiy, Zangelanskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Belokanskiy Rayons.

The administrators of the rayons that were mentioned, of the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.G. Askerov), Gosvinkomitet (Comrade Yu.K. Rzayev) and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management (Comrade T.Kh. Orudzhev) must eliminate the shortcomings, intensify the attention devoted to animal husbandry and guarantee the stable growth of production of output on every farm, in every rayon.

Party, soviet and economic agencies must channel an entire series of economic-organizational measures assuring the successful livestock wintering operations, must achieve a considerable increase in milk yields, average daily weight increases and the preservation and multiplication of the public herd. Something that must be the object of special concern on the part of the farm administrators and specialists is the continuous operation of the fodder-preparation technology, the efficient use of each kilogram of fodder, the elimination of every kind of loss of forage.

Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, Gosvinkomitet and their agencies in the outlying areas must condense the schedules for repairing agricultural technology and must guarantee the prompt delivery of spare parts, units and assemblies. The entire job of repairing agricultural machinery and tools should be organized in such a way that the sowing and soil-cultivating technology is delivered to the readiness line no later than the end of February; grain-harvesting and fodder-producing technology by the beginning of April and cotton-harvesting equipment by the end of May. Special attention should be paid to the efficient carrying out of repair operations and to the organizing of proper storage of equipment during the winter.

The party organizations have been called on to explain constantly to the workers in the fields and on the animal farms the importance of the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the goals and tasks of the food program. It is their duty to head the struggle to increase productivity of the fields and animal farms, for an effective return on the capital investments, machinery and fertilizers, and for thrift and economy. Practical life has shown us that the best indicators are achieved where socialist competition is well extended, where a persistent effort is made to introduce the achievements of science and advanced practice, where accounting and monitoring are well organized and where good working and everyday living conditions are created for the people.

Please allow me to express my confidence that the workers in agriculture, continuing the glorious traditions of the 1970's and inspired by the high evaluation that was placed on their achievements by the party and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will mark 1982 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan with new recordbreaking indicators in all areas of agricultural production.

IV

Comrades! The party is consistently carrying out a course aimed at the first-priority development of the base branches in industry, primarily the fuel and energy complex. The exceptional importance of that problem in the present stage was reemphasized by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the November plenum of the Central Committee.

The fuel and energy branches of industry are of great importance for our republic. At the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and subsequently at a plenum of the Central Committee and a meeting of party and economic activists, there was a complete analysis of the state of affairs in the petroleum and gas-producing industry, specific tasks were assigned to its administrators and paths were indicated for implementing them. And we had complete justifications for expecting an upsurge in the operation of the branch during the current year. Now the year is coming to an end and it is possible to sum up the preliminary results which, unfortunately, are not reassuring.

At the beginning of the year, a certain improvement was achieved in the activities of the associations, especially Kasporneftegasprom, and the fulfillment of plans was assured; and we noted that as a positive fact. However, the Azneft (Comrade B.A. Gadzhiyev) and Kasporneftegazprom (Comrade K.A. Abasov) associations were not able to hold onto the positions that had been won, were unable to reinforce or develop the changes that had been planned in their operation and lagged behind considerably.

The reasons for the situation that was created are the same ones we have frequently discussed. They are, first of all, the poor work performed by the administrators of the associations and the petroleum- and gas-producing and drilling administrations and their party organizations in mobilizing the labor collectives to resolve the tasks confronting them and the low level of management and of labor and production discipline. Those are the causes of all the misfortunes -- high accident rate and defective work in carrying out drilling operations, the frequent violations that occur during the exploitation of the deposits, the extremely slow rates of setting up and assimilating the promising areas and the unsatisfactory maintenance of the wells. Most of these shortcomings are linked with the poor situation with regard to work with personnel and the lack of the proper demandingness toward the personnel. Many administrators of petroleum- and gas-producing and drilling administrations have become accustomed to regular nonfulfillment of the plans and, instead of taking a critical approach to their own activities and changing the style and methods of work, seek reasons to justify themselves, using all kinds of pretexts for reducing the plans.

Less than a month remains until the end of the year. It is extremely important now to achieve the maximum reduction in the indebtedness that has come about, to reach the level of the plan and to create the necessary conditions for unconditional fulfillment of the established assignments starting with the very first days of 1982. As for the prospects for the development of petroleum production in the republic, that work, in our opinion, should proceed along two lines. First, it is necessary to make the maximum concentration of operational drilling at those deposits to be exploited where a higher return from each bore hole is guaranteed. It is also necessary to expand considerably the volume of drilling at the Apsheron deposits to be exploited for a prolonged period, with the large residual petroleum reserves to be extracted. Second, it seems to us to be more desirable in carrying out geological exploration and prospecting operations not to dissipate the available forces and means, as currently happens, in a large number of projects but, rather, to concentrate them in the most promising sectors and primarily on areas at Bulla-more, imeni 28 Aprelya, Sazhdag, Zarbod and the rayons adjacent to them.

An important place in the fuel and energy complex belongs to the petroleum-refining industry. In this very old branch of the republic's economy, during recent years there has been a large-scale program of fundamental remodeling. Two modern complexes for the primary refining of petroleum have been activated, as well as a complex for the catalytic reformation of gasolines and a number of units for the production of oils with a high level of technical equipment and modern technological schemes. Many existing production entities have been modernized. All this has created the capability of raising the branch to the level of the highest percent-day requirements.

However, the petroleum refiners have not yet achieved the proper return on the new production entities and make insufficient use of their capabilities for increasing the volume and improving the effectiveness of the refining of crude oil. We cannot agree to having low growth rates for production of output (3.7 percent), labor productivity

(10.6 percent) and other technical-economic indicators planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Nor can one agree that the degree of output of light petroleum products remains almost at the 1979 level and the losses continue to be high. True, the petroleum refiners have had difficulties linked with the underdelivery of crude oil and with the change in the structure and composition of the crude oils to be refined. But with the proper engineering approach to the matter and the skillful use of reserves, it is possible and necessary to achieve better results.

Minister of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Comrade N.M. Aliyev, his deputies, the managers of the petroleum refineries and their party organizations must conduct purposeful work involving more complete use of the production potential that has been newly created in the branch and must achieve on that basis a considerable surpassing of the planned quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The problem of the development of electrical energy is becoming more and more acute for us. As is well known, because of the tardy creation of energy-capacity backlogs in the republic there has formed a disproportion between the production and consumption of electrical energy, and the shortage has reached 2 billion kilowatt-hours. And that sometimes creates interruptions in the operation of certain very important branches of the economy. To cover the shortage in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to activate at the Azerbaydzhanskaya GRES and the Shamkhorskaya GES 1.58 million kilowatts of new capacity. This is an important task that requires maximum concentration of the efforts of the energy specialists, so that construction of the electric-power stations will be completed by the planned deadlines and they will be activated at the rated capacities. In addition, in the current 5-year plan it is necessary to begin construction of the Yenikendskaya GES and to accelerate operations linked with the designing and beginning of construction of the Novo-Bakinskaya TET's. However, activation of all the mentioned projects will not permit complete resolution of the problem, and therefore we are posing the question of the construction of a nuclear power station in the republic.

At the November plenum of the Central Committee a question that was raised with particular acuity was that of the economical use of fuel and energy resources and the tightening up of measures to ensure their economical and thrifty use. The recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers must become the long-term program for our actions in this direction.

From the beginning of the current year the republic has economized a considerable quantity of electrical and thermal-electric energy. However, not all the ministries, departments and enterprises are waging a purposeful struggle for the strictest observance of economy measures. Every fifth enterprise is failing to cope with the assignment of economizing fuel and energy during the current year.

The plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan for the ministries, departments and enterprises has established assignments for the economizing and efficient use of fuel, energy, raw materials and other resources, and a considerable decrease in their specific expenditures. It is necessary to economize not only in a large way but also in a small way. And if one speaks on the scale of the republic, a reduction in material expenditures of only one percent would give our national economy more than 100 million additional rubles of national income.

The November plenum pointed out the necessity of further improving the structure of the economy. Among the series of measures for the outstripping development of the progressive branches of industry, we attach primary importance to machine building. During the 5-year period the growth rate for the volume of production in this branch is planned to be twice that of the republic's industry as a whole, the technical level will rise considerably and there will be an improvement in the quality of output. To achieve the goals that have been planned, more than R700 million in capital investments will be allocated. This is much more than during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans combined. As a result, the potential of the branch is supposed to increase by almost R1 billion and the overall volume of output of machine-building will reach R2.3 billion. That, in its turn, will make it possible to convert the branch in the long-term view into one of the leading ones, which determine the specialization of the republic in the nationwide division of labor.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan a major step will be taken in the development of the chemical and petrochemical industry. That means that there will be an improvement in the level of technical equipment of enterprises, an improvement in technological processes, maximum loading of existing capacities and an increase of 1.4 times in the volume of production in the branches. The chief attention must be concentrated on the prompt construction and activation of the first phase of the EP-300 unit for the production of ethylene and propylene, the Polimir complex for the production of polyethylene, a new production entity for granulated superphosphate and the Novo-Neftechalinskiy Iodobromine Plant.

At the November plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reemphasized the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the national economy. Among the series of intensive factors for economic growth, one that has decisive importance is the most complete use of the production potential that has been created. Thanks to the steps that were taken in the 1970's, the republic's fixed production assets were almost half renewed, and in the industry during the same period, that is, during the 10-year period, there was created a production potential equal in scope to that created during the entire previous history of the republic. We achieved outstripping growth in national income as compared with fixed production assets. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, for every 10 percent of increase in fixed assets there was an increase of almost 12 percent in the national income, twice that of the average nationwide indicator.

At the same time, the achieved results do not satisfy us. In industry, out of 323 projects that were newly activated or remodeled during the past 10 years, the capacities are being incompletely used at 182, including only 70 percent or less at more than half of them. And, as has been demonstrated by computations, the complete use of capacities would make it possible every year to produce additional output valued at R900 million and to more than double the growth rates of labor productivity and return on investments.

In this regard a factor that takes on special importance is the initiative of the labor collectives for the preterm assimilation of the newly activated capacities and the resultant production of additional output. And it is extremely gratifying that the high socialist pledges that were taken by those collectives are being successfully fulfilled. Thanks to the preterm assimilation of the capacities of the catalytic-reforming complex at the NBNZ imeni Vladimir Ilich, the primary refining of petroleum at the BNZ imeni XXII Syezd KPSS, the production of divinyl at the Organicheskiy Sintez Association, the production of electric motors at the Baku Electrical Machine-Building Plant, the new footwear factory in Baku, a new mill at the Baku Grain Products Combine No 2, the Baku Champagne Wine Plant and others, additional output valued at more than R20 million has been produced since the beginning of the year.

At the November plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly emphasized the importance of plan fulfillment by all branches and enterprises. At the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan we posed the task of guaranteeing, from the first year of the new 5-year plan, that there would be no lagging enterprises. And it must be noted that quite a bit has been done in that direction.

Meanwhile, since the beginning of the year, 39 production associations and enterprises, or 5.7 percent of the total number, have failed to cope with the plans for sale of output. The plans for specific products and deliveries according to the contract terms continue to be disrupted regularly. There is a large number of such enterprises in the cities of Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait and Migechaur, and in Nakhichevanskaya ASSR. By the end of the end they must apply the maximum effort to make up for the gap that has developed.

The November plenum demanded the decisive discontinuation of plan corrections, especially at the end of the year. As you know, this vicious practice used to be extremely widespread in our republic. We are waging a decisive struggle against it and we have achieved quite a few successes. And we must completely eliminate such

instances. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "After confirmation, the plan becomes the law of our life and activity, and everyone -- from the worker to the minister -- must accept the plan as law and as a most important party and state document."

A pivotal problem in further increasing the effectiveness of production has been, and continues to be, the increase in labor productivity, the obtaining of the maximum increase in output as a result of this indicator. Attention was again devoted to the need for intensifying the work in this direction at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In recent years we have carried out a considerable amount of work in achieving a sharp increase in labor productivity. According to the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan, our republic had growth rates of labor productivity in industry that put it in first place among the union republics, a place that it has retained during the current year. High indicators during the current year were achieved by Minpishcheprom, Minpromstroymaterialov, Minplodoovoshchkhov, the Soyuzneftemash Association and enterprises of the electrical-engineering industry, where the increase in labor productivity is providing for almost the entire increase in output. That indicator is considerably higher than the average republic level in the industry of the cities of Baku and Kirovabad and in NKAO [Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast].

At the same time, each branch in the national economy, each production sector, has at its disposal large reserves for increasing labor productivity. The main thing consists in activating all the means, all the levers that contribute to that growth. One must achieve fulfillment of the plans for that indicator by all enterprises. Since the beginning of the year more than 50 enterprises, or 8 percent of their total number, have failed to cope with it and have underproduced output valued at almost R50 million. More than 110 enterprises have reduced the individual output producer per worker compared with the corresponding period last year. It is especially inadmissible that two-thirds of the losses occur as a result of absenteeism or authorized absences. A weak struggle has been waged to increase labor discipline at enterprises of Minpromstroymaterialov, the electrical-engineering industry, Minmestprom, Minpishcheprom and especially Minlegprom, whose share accounts for one-third of all the absenteeism in the republic.

One of the chief components in the increase in the effectiveness of production is the improvement in the quality of output. One can state with a sense of satisfaction that during recent years our republic's industry has achieved substantial successes in increasing the production of output with the highest category of quality. Especially good results were achieved by Minneftetekhimprom, the Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Soyuzneftemash and Orgsintez Associations and enterprises in the electrical-engineering and electronic industries, machine-building for light and food industry and other branches.

At the same time, there continues to be a large number of omissions and shortcomings in this matter. There have been inadmissibly slow rates of development and introduction of comprehensive systems for quality control of output, which systems function at only 15 percent of the republic's enterprises. The proper work of developing and introducing branch and territorial quality-control systems has not been carried out.

The percentage of output with the highest category of quality is low in the system of Minpromstroymaterialov, Minlegprom, Goskomelkhoztekhnika, the Khimprom Association, at enterprises in ferrous metallurgy and in the industry of Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, NKAO and Azizbekovskiy, Karadagskiy, Nizaminskiy and Oktyabrskiy Rayons of the city of Baku. Not all the collectives have been fulfilling the established plans for production of output with the highest category of quality. There has been a slow increase in the quantity of articles with the Seal of Quality, and during the past 6 months that quantity, practically speaking, has not increased.

Certain enterprises continue to produce output that does not conform to the requirements of the standard or specifications, and this leads to an increase in rejected output and unproductive expenses. This kind of poor business practice is very expensive to the state, and the damages and losses from it are counted in the millions of rubles.

In light of the requirements of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it is necessary to achieve a situation in which the struggle for the high quality of output is in the center of attention of the party, soviet and economic agencies and trade union and Komsomol organizations and is an important component part of the educational work being conducted in each labor collective, with the high quality of labor being the criterion for evaluation, the gauge of the maturity of every worker.

In the resolution of the economic and social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, an important role is assigned to the close integration of science and production, to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, the branch scientific-research institutes, the planning and designing organizations, the institutions of higher learning and the industrial enterprises in the republic have been fulfilling the assignments in 43 nationwide programs for the resolution of highly important scientific-technical problems that were approved by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Gosplan and USSR Academy of Sciences for 1981-1990, with 17 of them to be completed during the current 5-year plan.

Much has been done in the republic to introduce the new technology and progressive technological schemes, modern machine tools with programmed control and means for mechanizing and automating production processes. A number of enterprises have begun to employ industrial robots. All this has contributed to a considerable rise in labor productivity and to an increase in production effectiveness as a whole. It is extremely important that we have succeeded in recent years in reducing by almost one-half the time for introducing into production the results of completed scientific projects.

At the same time, it must be stated that the available scientific-technical potential in the republic is not yet being used effectively enough. In our republic as a whole, the share of the developments introduced does not exceed 45 percent of their total quantity. The proposed technical and technological decisions do not always conform to the requirements of the present stage of scientific-technical progress. And this, in turn, attests to the serious shortcomings in the administration of science, and in the structure of scientific research, to the lack of proper coordination among the branch and academy institutes, to the incorrect selection of scientific topics, and to the insufficiently practical importance of the reach being carried out.

A program that demands that the most serious attitude be taken toward it is the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress in the Azerbaijan SSR, which is being developed for the first time and which is planned for a 20-year period. It will be used as the basis for forming the basic trends in economic and social development in subsequent decades.

The Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, the branch scientific-research and planning-and-designing institutes, the institutions of higher learning and the ministries and departments should fulfill more energetically the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November plenum concerning the effective use of the accumulated scientific-technical potential and acceleration of the introduction of new technology. The party organizations should also engage in a more purposeful manner in this question.

An important place in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech was given to the critically important tasks that confront transportation.

In recent years the republic has done much to improve the work of all types of transportation and to reinforce its material-technical base. Transportation workers as a whole have been coping successfully with the current year's assignments. At the same time, we have not yet succeeded in overcoming a number of substantial shortcomings in the operation of the branch.

The Azerbaijan Railroad, which accounts for two-thirds of the total freight turnover, failed this year to guarantee fulfillment of the plan for shipments of such very important freight categories as petroleum products, ore and mineral fertilizers. One of the basic reasons for the situation that was created is the unsatisfactory organization of operational work, serious shortcomings in maintaining technical means and the increased amount of defective work in train operations, which lead to long breaks in train movement. The situation is especially unfavorable with regard to guaranteeing the integrity of the freight shipments being carried: numerous complaints continue to arrive concerning the organization of passenger hauls and violations of schedules for passenger and commuter trains.

These and other shortcomings were mentioned in detail at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. And we demand that the administrators of the Azerbaijan Railroad (Comrades F.I. Kengerli and T.M. Bagirov) make, finally, the serious conclusions from this and establish proper order in the operation of the railroad.

In resolving vitally important transportation problems, a significant role belongs to the freight shipper and the freight consignee. But they are responsible for the fact that more than 1,000 railroad cars remain unloaded at enterprises every day and that an additional 1,500 cars stand idle at the stations while waiting for sidings to become available. This kind of poor business practice has led to a situation in which, since the beginning of the year, more than 200,000 railroad cars have been delayed while awaiting loading or unloading, with each of them standing idle an average of more than 1.5 hours above the norm. Industrial enterprises paid a total of R2.5 million in penalties to the railroad for this. The largest part of these losses occurred as a consequence of the irresponsible attitude taken to the use of the transportation means on the part of the administrators of enterprises of the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Housing and Communal Economy, the Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavazmeliovodstroy, Azerriyprom and others.

The work of the system of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Motor Transport has been repeatedly subjected to acute criticism. But as was indicated in the discussion at the Central Committee on the rate of fulfillment of the 16 January 1979 decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, "Serious Shortcomings in the Activities of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and the Unsatisfactory Organization of Work of Passenger Transport in the City of Baku," changes for the better have been occurring very slowly. No provision has been made for a fundamental improvement in the job of selecting, placing and educating personnel; in the operation of many motor enterprises one still observes a large amount of irresponsibility and sloppiness. Minister Comrade Sh.K. Kerimov and his deputies must take decisive steps to eliminate the serious shortcomings and introduce the proper procedure in the work of his subordinate enterprises and in the ministry itself.

Important tasks confront the Caspian Sea Steamship Agency and civil aviation. They must achieve a further increase in the effectiveness of the use of the transportation means, unconditional fulfillment of established assignments for all types of freight shipments and a considerable improvement in the quality of services provided to the passengers.

V

Comrades! In his speech at the November plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called capital construction a decisive sector in the 5-year plan. And that is completely natural. Fulfillment of the plans set down in this very important branch directly influences the rates of our forward movement.

As was noted at the 26th Congress, the current 5-year plan is a serious test for the construction workers. A typical feature of the 5-year plan will be the taking of all steps to concentrate forces on the most rapid completion and activation of those

projects that are capable of assuring the greatest increase in production and to eliminate bottlenecks. Guided by these absolutely fundamental principles, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan developed and is carrying out a series of measures that guarantee the intensification of the party guidance of the branch and a noticeable increase in the effectiveness of construction production and the quality of the work performed. Questions linked with capital construction are regularly discussed at the plenums and sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee's Commission for Construction and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. That has yielded positive results. During the current year there has been a considerable improvement in the activities of the contractual construction organizations, the ministries, and the customer departments.

As in previous years, the construction projects that are the object of special concern on the part of the republic's party organization are those of primary state importance, which are monitored by the CPSU Central Committee. The plans at all these construction sites are being overfulfilled. Assignments are also being assured as whole at the especially important construction projects that were approved by decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. A definite amount of work is being carried out to concentrate material-technical resources and manpower and to improve the construction workers' working and everyday conditions.

While noting with satisfaction what were on the whole positive qualitative changes in the work performed by construction workers, we feel that the existing reserves and opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of work in the branch are not being fully used. In the activities of the construction organizations and the customers, one continues to observe serious shortcomings and omissions. They were mentioned in detail at a recent meeting of the republic's party and economic activists. One cannot remain undisturbed by the fact that a number of ministries and departments -- contractors and customers -- have not been guaranteeing the complete use of the allocated capital investments or fulfillment of plans for construction-and-installation operations, have been concentrating manpower and means insufficiently in the most important construction projects and those slated for activation in the next reporting period and have been delaying the construction and activation of other projects.

A critical situation has developed at the construction of chemical projects in Sugmait, machine-building in Baku, light industry in Sheki and Nakhichevan and plants for primary winemaking in Ismailinskiy, Akhsuinskiy, Kyurdamirskiy and Agdamskiy Rayons. Minister of Industrial Construction Comrade T.Sh. Safaraliyev, Minister of Rural Construction Comrade D.M. Asanov, and Chief of Glavazmontazhspetsstroy Comrade T.M. Kyazimov failed to take effective steps promptly to concentrate technology and manpower there and failed to guarantee high rates. The same kind of situation developed at a number of construction projects slated for activation in the next reporting period at Glavazmeliovodstroy (Comrade .S.G Gadzhiyev), Glavkolkhozsovkhozstroy (Comrade Sh.N. Gasanov) and other departments.

During the time that remains to the end of the year, the construction and installation organizations must guarantee the activation of all planned construction projects, while making certain that no uncompleted operations or defects are allowed.

As has been shown by an analysis of the state of affairs at the construction sites, little attention is being paid to questions of capital construction; crude miscalculations are being made in planning and many ministries and customer departments do not always provide capital investments in full volume to the projects that are slated for activation in the next reporting period. These shortcomings are especially typical of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the Khimprom Association, Minbyit, Minplodoovoshch, Minlegprom and so forth.

The administrators of a number of ministries and departments are not penetrating deep into the structure of capital investments being channeled into development of the branches that are headed by them. Meanwhile, in the overall volume of capital investments and fixed assets, the share of construction operations is only 45 percent; the rest is channeled into the purchase of equipment, stock and transportation means, operational and prospect drilling and agronomic measures, the cost of which exceeds R1 billion. Incidentally, I must say that considerable funds are expended to purchase equipment without the proper coordination with construction deadlines. For precisely this reason, a large amount of uninstalled equipment has accumulated at ministry and department warehouses.

The improvement in the state of capital construction and resolution of the strategic tasks planned for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the more long-term period would be impossible without the consistent buildup of the capacities of the production base in the branch and its rise to a level that meets present-day requirements. It is precisely for this reason that during the past 10 years the fixed assets in the construction industry underwent considerable changes and more than doubled.

However, we have not yet been able to create the proper change in the attitude taken by the administrators to the development of their own production base of construction. Since the beginning of the current year, as during the previous years, the plans are not being fulfilled. Administrators of Minpromstroy, Minselstroy, Glavazmontazhspetsstroy, the Glavakstroy are underestimating the seriousness of this important problem. The technical level at most of the enterprises continues to be low, and the proper attention is not being directed to staffing them with personnel with operational skills.

The level and quality of capital construction are adversely affected by the unsatisfactory condition of construction-planning and estimate work. The construction plans being developed frequently contain obsolete technological methods and equipment; the design resolutions that are employed are not always efficient ones; and serious miscalculations are made when determining the estimated cost of the projects. For example, in the process of constructing a production entity for caustic soda at the Khimprom Association, the construction planners were to blame for the frequent changes in the previously accepted technical resolutions, and additional volumes of construction operations that had not been taken into consideration by the plan were revealed. All this resulted in an almost doubling of the estimated cost. For similar reasons, during the past 2 years an above-estimate volume of construction operations with a total cost of R63 million was carried out at 143 projects that had been planned by various construction-planning institutes.

Recently the Bureau of the Central Committee considered the question of the use of warehouses for mineral fertilizers that had been activated during the 10th 5-Year Plan. As was established, in addition to errors in selecting the sectors for construction, as a result of serious defects in the construction process and poor business practices when accepting the processes, which errors had been made by Goskonselkhoztekhnika, the Azerselkhozkhimiya Association, Minselstroy, Minpromstroy and Glavazmontazhspetsstroy, the technological schemes that had been stipulated by the construction planners for those warehouses fail to meet operational requirements. Azgiproselproyekt Institute (Comrade S.M. Guseynov), Azgospromproyekt Institute (Comrade S.B. Sardarov) and Azselkhoztekhpoyekt Institute (Comrade N.R. Mamedov) also made miscalculations in carrying out the engineering geological survey, in tying in the projects with other projects and in determining the makeup of the subsidiary structures needed for normal operation of the warehouses. All this led to a situation in which, despite the major expenditures, we did not obtain the proper benefit and some of the warehouses for the mineral fertilizers are not functioning. A number of the animal-husbandry complexes that are under construction have also been planned with large omissions involving the technological schemes.

One of the graphic examples of how not to plan construction is the recently activated apartment house on Ulitsa Sovetskaya, the design for which was developed by Bakgiprogor

Institute (Comrade N.M. Gadzhibekov). Its construction took more than 13 years, and it was not until after turnover that it was revealed that the layout resolutions that were made here are completely devoid of any sense and fail to provide the residents with even the elementary norms of comfortable living conditions.

Serious shortcomings also exist in the operation of Azgosproyekt, Azgiproneftekhim and Gipromorneftegazprom Institutes, the Baku Branch of Giproneftekhimmash and so forth. The management and party organizations of the construction-planning institutes must radically improve their work, raise the organizational and technical level of construction planning and hold strictly accountable those persons who are guilty of making miscalculations. Gosplan, Gosstroy and the administrators of branch ministries and departments must intensify their supervision over the quality of construction planning and must strive for a situation in which construction planning becomes an effective vehicle for putting scientific-technical progress into production.

I would also like to dwell on another question. During recent years in rural localities there has been a considerable increase in the need for construction of individual homes. The increased material capabilities of the rural workers are contributing to the further improvement of their living conditions. At the same time, the construction plans according to which those homes are being built are impersonal, fail to conform to the needs of today and contain no architectural elements that reflect national traditions, so that each one is built any way that comes into a person's head.

Azerbaijan SSR Gosstroy, making wide use of the competitions that have been opened up, should, within the shortest periods of time, create a series of standard plans for individual homes for construction in rural areas, which take into consideration the specifics, the climatic conditions, the availability of local building materials and the peculiarities of national architecture. We must develop intensively the system of cooperatives for the construction of housing in rural area, making wide use at such time of the funds provided by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises, and aid from the government.

An important place in the capital-construction program is occupied by the construction of housing and items intended for cultural and everyday purposes. We spoke about the serious shortcomings in this matter at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the subsequent meetings of the activists and the Central Committee Plenum. However, no tangible results have yet been achieved. For the republic as a whole, during the first 10 months of the year, housing with a total area of 574,000 square meters was put into operation. This is only 56 percent of the yearly assignment.

A state of affairs that is especially alarming is that which was created in the city of Baku. There, it will be necessary by the end of the year to activate more than 200,000 square meters of housing. Of these, 145,000 square meters are the share of Glavbakstroy, which, despite the sharp criticism that it received at the 44th Baku Party Conference, continues to operate unsatisfactorily. For new home-building combine No 3, with a rated capacity of 170,000 square meters of overall area of housing a year, the Glavk for the current year has planned the activation of only 82,000 square meters. However, the combine has not even been coping with that program, and during the elapsed time has activated only 37,000 square meters. The reason for this lies in the fact that the basic technological equipment at the DSK [home-building combine] continues to operate with large interruptions, and the enterprise has not been staffed with skilled specialists or workers.

As in past years, the preparation of foundations for the homes to be activated stretched out excessively in the city of Baku, at the same time that considerable resources were diverted for housing areas to which the main engineering lines and roads had not yet been laid. This kind of thinking in the organizing of operations led to a situation in which home-building combines No 1 and No 2 stood idle for a long period of time, and then it created at the construction sites a situation of last-minute, all-out emergency effort. Unfortunately, Bakgorispolkom, which has been given all the necessary rights, has refrained from resolving these questions and fails to correct the administrators of Glavbakstroy.

Housing construction is being carried out unsatisfactorily in Kirovabad, where the annual activation plan was fulfilled by only 52 percent. The situation is no better in Sumgait -- 60 percent; Nakhichevan -- 37 percent; Lenkoran -- 46 percent; Sheki -- 12 percent; and Ali-Bayramly -- 6 percent. In those cities, less housing was turned over for operation than during the same period last year.

Housing construction is being carried out poorly by Minpromstroy, Minselfstroy, Glavazmeliovodstroy and the Azneft Association; by the end of the year they are supposed to hand over for operation housing with an area of more than 200,000 square meters.

Serious shortcomings in the organization of housing construction and in the activities of the construct ministries and departments, and the incorrect distribution of manpower and resources during the year, in the final analysis are reflected in the quality of the activated projects. We have spoken repeatedly about the inadmissibility of activating housing with unfinished jobs, with incomplete engineering lines and without the territory being landscaped and have strictly punished administrators who are responsible for such violations.

However, the violations continue. At the end of last year, an attempt was made in Baku to activate housing with an area of 92,000 square meters for which construction was incomplete. We thwarted that attempt. This problem was mentioned at the 44th Baku City Party Conference. However, the administrators of Bakgorispolkom and Glavbakstroy have not made the proper conclusions. In the middle of the year an apartment house was turned over for operation and people moved into it, even though it had serious amounts of unfinished work, thus causing justified complaints on the part of the residents. On instructions from the Central Committee, the Bureau of the Baku Gorkom considered the question of the party responsibility of the administrators who had tried to doctor the figures and engage in eyewash. Chief of Glavbakstroy Comrade E.B. Akhundov was given a strict reprimand, with a notation made in his record card; Deputy Chairman of Bakgorispolkom Comrade D.G. Avetisov was given a reprimand. Other officials were also punished. This incident must become a serious warning for all administrators of construction organizations and Soviets of People's Deputies. The questions of housing construction, the quality of housing and the turning over of buildings to the public only if the entire series of operations has been executed is constantly in the center of their attention as a very important state task. The party committees must also engage constantly in this problem.

The situation is also unfavorable with the building of schools. Schools for 21,000 students, or 61 percent of the annual assignment, have been activated. Schools are being built especially poorly in rural localities. The principal blame for this lies with the Ministry of Rural Construction, which has failed from year to year to support the plans for the construction of schools in rural areas.

Children's preschool institutions have been built with a large delay during the current year. During the time that has elapsed, kindergartens and nurseries have been activated with a total of 1,720 places; this constitutes only 25 percent of the annual plan and is considerably less than last year.

In the struggle for a steady rise in the level of capital construction, a leading role must belong to the local party agencies. Wherever the party committees show genuine self-interestedness in improving capital construction and in fulfilling the plans for it, things go well. That is graphically attested to by the experience of the party organization in Bardinskiy Rayon, which quite recently was lagging behind in capital construction. Despite the large amount of tension linked with agricultural operations and fulfillment of the increased pledges for the procurement of cotton, the rayon has not been relaxing the rates of construction operations. Last year, after the harvest was brought in, 21 kolkhos construction brigades, approximately 1,500 workers from the rayon centers and more than 100 trucks and pieces of machinery and other technology were sent to the rayon's construction sites. As a result, all the planned projects and capacities were promptly activated.

Workers in the rayon have been striving for even greater success in capital construction during the current year. The plans for all its basic indicators are being overfulfilled, and a school, apartment buildings, a sanatorium and preventive-medicine center and a number of agricultural projects will be activated above the plan. The construction of a cotton-ginning plant has been begun. Within a few months that plant will begin processing this year's cotton harvest. The initiative of the rayon workers who have called for the active participation of all of the rural workers in construction in rural areas has been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, making wide use of experience in party guidance of capital construction that has been accumulated in the republic, should exert a more active influence on improving the situation in the branch; should increase the demandingness toward the administrators of construction and installation organizations and of customer enterprises for the fulfillment of planned assignments; and should establish daily supervision over the rate of construction of the projects to be activated in the next reporting-period, especially housing, schools and other units designed to meet social needs. During the time that remains until the end of the year, it will be necessary to intensify the aid provided to the construction subdivisions in manning them with personnel, to direct to the projects slated for activation an additional quantity of workers from industrial enterprises and from kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to mobilize all forces toward unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plans for capital construction and the creation of a solid basis for implementing the tasks set by the party for 1982 and for the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

VI

At the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee a problem that was sharply raised was that of the efficient use of labor resources. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, labor resources in our republic will grow at high rates. And we shall have to carry out specific measures to involve the entire able-bodied population in social production.

During the 5-year plan it is planned to attract into the national economy approximately 200,000 persons, including more than 110,000 into material production. However, that is insufficient to guarantee an efficient employment rate in the social economy.

We need, in particular, to carry out additional measures to increase the shift coefficient at enterprises. At the present time that indicator for the republic's industry as a whole is only 1.32, including 1.21 for machine building and metal working and 1.39 for light industry; this is less than the average for the country. Tentative computations indicate that achievement of the average nationwide shift coefficient in the machine-building and light and woodworking industries and the building-materials industry alone would make it possible to attract approximately 30,000 persons more into those branches. And for the republic's industry as a whole, an increase in the shift coefficient of only 5 percent would make it possible to bring into the sphere of social production tens of thousands of persons and thus to produce additional output valued at R500 million. The administrators of ministries, departments and enterprises must take steps to increase the shift coefficient.

In rural localities, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it is necessary to create more small enterprises -- to process agricultural raw materials and to store them while preventing any losses of output -- and enterprises for the production of building materials and consumer goods, including articles made by the national handicraft trades. Wider use should also be made of such forms of labor organization as work at home and the reduced work day, which will make it possible to include in social production a large number of women who currently are employed in the household. This reveals a broad expanse for the activity of the ministries of local and light industry, the kolkhozes, interfarm production and construction organizations and local party and soviet organizations.

In small and medium-sized cities, it is necessary to carry on more actively the work of creating branches of existing enterprises in the electrical-engineering, instrument-building and other progressive branches of industry.

In his speech at the Central Committee plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that resolution of the questions of improving the administration of the economy and the mechanism of economic management constitutes an inseparable part of the party's political and theoretical work. In conformity with the 12 July 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "Improving the Planning and Intensifying the Effect of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing the Effectiveness of Production and Improving the Quality of Work," the republic has done a lot in this direction. Already more than one-third of the industrial enterprises evaluate the final results of their work on the basis of the indicator of the normative net output. There has been an increase in the number of enterprises and organizations that have changed over to direct long-term economic ties and to guaranteed comprehensive supply. An analysis of the work in the new manner indicates that at those enterprises where firm planning discipline has been established and material-technical supply has been systematized, better final results are achieved.

However, as emphasized by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the economy does not mark time. The rate of introducing into economic management practice the new methods of planning and of providing economic incentives indicates that we still have substantial areas in this matter that require additional work. It is inadmissible that the decrees issued by the party and government on these questions are being fulfilled slowly and sporadically. In essence, there has been absolutely no control of the work performed by the special commissions created at the ministries, departments and enterprises in the republic to assure the introduction of measures to improve the economic mechanism. The style of economic activity and economic thought, the methods of planning and the systems of administration are not being improved with sufficient energy, and they do not yet conform to the requirements of the present stage of our economic development.

The number of associations created in the republic is still small and, practically speaking, did not increase during the current year. Construction organizations have been slow to introduce measures to improve the administration of production and the mechanism of economic management, which get the contract organizations to focus on final results and the prompt activation of projects. The same situation prevails with the brigade form of organization and payment of labor, which has encompassed 42 percent of the workers in industry, but only one-third of those in construction.

VII

The growing link between economic and social progress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the November plenum, determines the leading place that the social program occupies in our plans. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, in conformity with the principles expressed by the 26th Congress and the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it will be necessary to resolve a broad range of social questions. The accelerated growth of the national income to be used for consumption will make it possible to achieve a considerable increase in real income per individual worker. The wages of workers and employees during those years will rise from R148 to R165. There will be higher rates of increase in the payment for labor performed by kolkhoz members. The social consumption funds per capita during the 5-year period will increase from R293 to R352. There has been a substantial increase in housing construction, and this will make it possible to improve the housing conditions for approximately 1 million persons, including 400,000 in the city of Baku.

Among the measures that are aimed at achieving a further rise in the workers' standard of living, special attention at the November plenum was directed to questions of increasing the production, expanding the variety and improving the quality of consumer goods. The decrees issued by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on these questions are of great importance for resolving the tasks confronting us.

For the 11th 5-Year Plan we have provided for a well-extended and intercoordinated system of measures to increase the production of consumer goods. Specific assignments for increasing their production have been defined for all branches of the national economy, including heavy industry.

Successful realization of the tasks that have been posed requires more effective use of all the reserves and capabilities and elimination of serious shortcomings in the activities of the ministries, departments and enterprises that produce consumer goods. We are alarmed to see that a ministry that continues to work unsatisfactorily is Minlegprom, the share of which is almost one-third of the consumer goods produced in the republic. The activities of that ministry have been repeatedly subjected to sharp criticism on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and in the central and republic press. However, Minister of Light Industry Comrade E.S. Melikov, his deputies and the administrators of enterprises have not drawn the proper conclusions and apparently have become reconciled to the chronic lagging. With a plan of 8.6 percent, the actual growth rate for volume of production since the beginning of the year has been only 3.1 percent. The ministry failed to fulfill the plan for the sale of output, for the basic products list and for other technical-economic indicators. And that despite the fact that the ministry repeatedly attempted to correct the plans downward for tens of millions of rubles. A large number of justified complaints are being made with regard to the quality of fabrics, knit and sewn garments, footwear and other commodities. The percentage of rejected commodities for the republic's Minlegprom is one of the highest in the country. There has been a large overexpenditure of raw and other materials, and for that reason alone the large overexpenditure of raw and other materials, and for that reason alone the population has not received almost 2.7 million meters of cotton and silk fabrics.

Attempts to distort data upward or otherwise to distort the report data continue to be frequent at the ministry's enterprises. In 1979-1980 the republic's Committee of People's Control revealed upward distortions in the volume of gross and salable output in the Sheki Production Silk Association imeni V.I. Lenin and the Baku Worsted Combine, and those who were responsible were punished. But in 1981 a joint inspection by CSA [Central Statistical Administration] and the republic's Minfin again revealed distortions in the report data, padded figures and the concealment of sold output from the accounting. At the Sheki Silk Production Association, padded figures were discovered totaling R2.4 million and at the Ordubag Cocoon-Spinning Factory, R221,000. And although the results of the inspection were known to Minlegprom in May, the ministry board did not discuss them until August, and that was not until after the interference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Minmestprom (Comrade A.N. Mutalibov) and Minlesdrevprom (Comrade A.A. Ayriyan) have been operating considerably below their capabilities. These ministries and their enterprises, in the face to fulfill plans for volumetric and value indicators, regularly fail to produce output in accordance with the basic products list and constantly undersupply commodities that are necessary to the public. Since the beginning of the current year alone, there has been an undersupply to trade of more than R30 million worth of furniture, underwear and children's toys, cotton shirts and other commodities intended for cultural, everyday and household use.

Incomplete use has been made of the capabilities for increasing the production of commodities in mass demand and for expanding their variety in the branches of heavy industry, especially in petroleum machine-building and the chemical and petrochemical industry; in the electrical-engineering, instrument-building and machine-tool-building industry; and in Minpromstroy materialov as a result of the maximum use of production waste products.

At the present time, in conformity with the political-organizational measures being carried out by the republic's party organization to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Gosplan is developing, jointly with the republic's ministries and departments, a comprehensive target program, "Expansion of Production of Consumer Goods in the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-1985 and Up to the End of 1990," which provides for increasing the production of output from local raw materials and industrial waste products by a factor of 8-10. In this regard, it is very important for the ministries, departments and party and soviet agencies in the outlying areas to consider carefully for each individual enterprise

opportunities for increasing the production, expanding the variety and improving the quality of consumer goods, directing special attention to the more complete use of local raw-materials resources.

The steady increase in the public's demands requires further improvement in the work of the food industry, an increase in production volume, expansion of variety and improvement in the quality and consumer properties of the edible commodities. A detrimental effect is exerted on the public's supply of foodstuffs by the regular nonfulfillment of the plan for production of confectionery items, vegetable oil, mineral water, beer and so forth.

We are seriously alarmed about the quality of a number of food products. This is not the first time that we have directed attention to the poor quality of baked bread and other bread-and-roll products. And the comrades responsible for this have promised each time to correct the situation. However, things are improving only very slowly. We demand that gorkoms and raykoms, and the ispolkoms on whose territory the bread bakeries are situated establish rigid supervision of the quality of the bread being baked and bring to strict accountability any persons who commit violations in this matter. The administrators of Minpishcheprom (Comrade K.S. Mamedov), Minzag (Comrade I.Sh. Shamiyev), Mintorg and Azerittifak are obliged, by their joint efforts, to take exhaustive steps to achieve a fundamental improvement of the bread and to introduce order in the sale of bread.

Questions of no less importance are those involving the efficient use of bread, a thrifty attitude toward it. Bread has always been, and continues to be, the most important product of man's labor, the gauge of all his values. However, certain people have developed a careless attitude toward the product, which is the result of such difficult labor. Frequently, more bread is bought than is required. The uneconomical use of bread resources constitutes a direct squandering of the public wealth. This kind of attitude to this invaluable national blessing is inadmissible. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his "Vospominaniya" ["Recollections"], we must educate in people a holy, completely respectful attitude toward bread.

Comrades! Carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers carried out a number of specific measures aimed at further improving the work performed by the enterprises of trade, public nutrition and everyday-services and at increasing the struggle against violations in the services sphere.

The volume of retail trade turnover, including public nutrition, during the first 10 months of 1981 compared with the same period last year increased by 6.4 percent. Trade in rural localities has been growing at outstripping rates. Compared with last year, there has been an increase in the sale to the public of cotton and silk fabrics, clothing, underwear, knitwear, furniture, rugs and chinaware and pottery, as well as vegetables, fruits, confectionery articles and other nutritionally valuable products.

At the same time, the state of the trade services continues to alarm us. Undesirable situations are being eliminated slowly, instances when the customers have been cheated are still not infrequent and there have been frequent instances when the people in trade have been disrespectful to the customers and have tried to work out shady deals involving commodities for which there is an increased demand. During the current year, 27 percent of the Ministry of Trade organizations and 43 of Azerittifak failed to cope with the established assignments for commodity turnover. The ORS [Department of Workers' Supply] of the Kasporneftegazprom and the administration of AvtoVAZtekhobsluzhivaniye also failed to assure the fulfillment of the plan.

The organizations engaging in trade are making miscalculations when determining the need for individual types of commodities. That leads to interruptions in the trade of certain commodities and the accumulation of excessive supplies of others. In turn, the industrial

enterprises frequently fail to deliver the commodities to the trade network. During the first 10 months of 1981 they undersupplied articles in assortment with a total value of almost R76 million, including R4 million worth of edible commodities. The enterprises of Minlegprom, Minmestprom and Minlesdrevprom regularly fail to fulfill their obligations to trade. Enterprises in the food, meat and dairy industries provide the trade network with edible fats, macaroni, mayonnaise and individual types of dairy products with interruptions in supply and in incomplete volume.

An important role in improving the services provided to the public belongs to public nutrition. However, the shortcomings in this branch are being eliminated slowly. Inspections regularly reveal numerous violations of the rules governing trade, cheating the customers by giving them the wrong count and instances of insufficient use of specified ingredients.

There exist large areas in which additional work must be done in the organization of public nutrition itself, especially at industrial enterprises and construction sites. The dining rooms do not have enough seats and poor use is made of technological equipment. There has been no attempt to develop such progressive forms of organizing public nutrition as complete dinners and the selling of partially prepared, culinary and confectionery articles on the basis of prior orders. Of the 25 order desks that were planned for organization in 1981 at industrial enterprises in the city of Baku, through which food products were supposed to be sold to workers and employees, by now only seven have been opened.

The enterprises in public nutrition, especially those in the Azerittifak system, continue to show a preference for producing expensive dishes and produce very few vegetable, dairy or fish articles. This situation discourages a considerable segment of the public from using the services of the dining rooms and restaurants. The percentage of the public served by the republic's public nutrition is one-third the percentage of the country as a whole.

Administrators of the Ministry of Trade (Comrade S.Ch. Kasumov), Azerittifak (Comrade Ch.K. Gasanov) and all of the organizations engaged in trade are obliged to take decisive steps to improve their work in light of the requirements of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to guarantee a high level of efficiency in serving the public.

The subsidiary farms of the enterprises and construction sites could become a good support for improving the supply to the public of food products. At present the republic has 249 subsidiary farms, of which 144 specialize in animal husbandry. During the first 9 months, they sold the public approximately 2,000 tons of meat, 8,400 quintals of milk and 2.8 million eggs. However, this is, of course, very little. It is necessary for us, as required by the November plenum of the Central Committee, to increase sharply the return from livestock and poultry farms and to develop intensively the raising of hogs and rabbits and the use of fish farming. Party and soviet agencies in the outlying areas must take under their constant supervision the activities of the enterprises in public nutrition and the development of subsidiary farms attached to industrial enterprises.

An important contribution to satisfying the demand for foodstuffs will have to be made by consumer cooperatives. Azerittifak serves practically half the population of the republic; its enterprises produce canned goods, bread-and-roll products and beer and nonalcoholic beverages, and procure and sell to the public the excessive agricultural products for their subsequent resale through the network of cooperative-commission trade. The volume of procurement turnover during the first 10 months of the year was R170 million, with an increase of R10.7 million compared with the annual plan.

At the same time, the opportunities for increasing the volume of output to be procured are being used far from completely by Azerittifak. With the existence of 554,000 private plots in rural localities, during the current year only 202,000 plots, or 36.7 percent, were included in contracts for the purchase of excess agricultural products.

In the race for large profits, the administrators of Azerittifak show a preference for commercial operations. By way of the so-called "exchange operations," the desirability of which does not always conform to the interests of the population in our republic, a large quantity of canned vegetables, jams and jellies, juices, canned fruit and other food products are shipped outside the confines of the republic. Recently, agencies of internal affairs detained trucks with 80 tons of sugar. Administrators of consumer societies in Fizulinskiy, Bardinskiy and Vartashenkiy Rayons were attempting to ship that sugar in exchange for vodka and cigarettes. Comrade Gasanov, whom we have warned repeatedly, must put an end to such obviously dubious transactions and bring to strict accountability those individuals who have taken the path of unhealthy commerce.

Every year the republic grows an abundant harvest of vegetables, fruit, grapes and melon crops. The volume set aside for sale of these products to the public completely covers market needs. However, we cannot yet provide these products to the republic's workers throughout the entire year because the plans for laying in supplies of potatoes and vegetables for prolonged storage are regularly unfulfilled. During the current year, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management and other organizations in state trade have, as yet, fulfilled the plan for laying in supplies of potatoes by less than one-half. The situation is even worse in the consumer-cooperative system. Its storage bins contain only 271 tons of potatoes, instead of the 7,000 tons planned. Onions, cabbage and other vegetables have had supplies laid in for prolonged storage in incomplete volumes. An effect has also been exerted by the shortage of storage facilities and the poor level to which they have been provided with technical equipment.

In July 1980 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree dealing with the construction of vegetable and potato storage facilities in each rayon in the city of Baku. However, the rates of their construction leave much to be desired. Of the nine projects planned for activation during the current year, only one may be activated -- in Narimanovskiy Rayon -- and only one-half of that.

For 1982 a very important task is posed for the republic's trade -- the task of increasing the volume of retail commodity turnover by 5.6 percent and bringing it to R4,180,000. The opportunities for doing this exist, and the necessary commodity resources have been completely allocated. For the smooth fulfillment of the plan, the administrators of the trade organizations must promptly and completely exchange the funds for commodities and must work better with industry, demanding of it the unconditional carrying out of contractual obligations, and must correctly maneuver the mass of commodities. The local party and soviet agencies must take the most active part in this matter.

The 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan obliged the administrators of the republic's everyday-services system to increase the sale of services during the 5-year period by 63 percent, thus coming up with the average countrywide level for volume of everyday services per inhabitant. The results of the work performed by the enterprises in everyday services in January-October indicate that that task is a completely feasible one. The plan for the first 10 months was fulfilled, and 14 percent more services of various kinds were sold to the public than during the corresponding period last year. The assignment for rural localities was fulfilled 102 percent, with the volume of services increasing by 20 percent. There was a reduction in the number of lagging enterprises, a slight increase in the level of efficiency and the quality of services provided and an increase in the fight against undesirable situations.

At the same time, we have no justification for complacency. During the time that remains until the end of the year, it will be necessary not only to sustain the increased rates but also to surpass them to assure fulfillment of the socialist pledges that were taken. By achieving this, we will create a solid foundation for the stable fulfillment of plans in 1982.

At the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the task was posed to guarantee further improvement of communal services provided to the workers. However, the proper steps have not yet been taken. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan continues to receive complaints about interruptions in the supply of gas or water and about the poor operation of the heating systems in the city of Baku. Ministry of Housing and Communal Economy (Comrade V.S. Mayorov), the Baku Gorispolkom (Comrade N.Kh. Akhmedov), and all rayispolkoms must take effective steps to eliminate shortcomings and improve the situation, especially during the winter period.

Azerbaijan has at its disposal rich natural and climatic conditions for the large-scale development of health resorts, well-appointed recreational zones and tourism. The valuable and unique mineral springs, climatic factors and the availability of the seacoast create the opportunities for including a broader number of workers in medical treatment and active recreation, for converting these zones into nationwide health resorts. In the new 5-year plan it will be necessary to begin the assimilation, on the level of present-day requirements, of the Caspian seacoast in the Yalama-Nabran area and the Kala-Alty spring and the further development of the Naftalan all-union resort, the Apsheron coastal zone and so forth. The ASPS [Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions] must strive persistently for the allocation of the corresponding appropriations, and the administrators of the ministries, departments, associations and enterprises must guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the pledges they have assumed for the construction of resort and sanatorium complexes and convalescent institutions for the workers.

Successes in the area of concern for the needs of our republic's workers will become more considerable in proportion to the energy with which the network of social institutions expands. In the new 5-year plan, provision is made for major appropriations for the development of enlightenment, public health, culture, housing and communal management and so forth. However, as a consequence of the rapid growth in the republic's population, we are still lagging behind the nationwide level with regard to the normative indicators for saturation in number of student accommodations in schools, kindergartens and nurseries and in the number of hospital and sanatorium beds. I would like to emphasize that in resolving social questions, much depends on the initiative of the administrators of the ministries, departments, associations and enterprises. It must regrettably be stated that in the process of forming the 5-year plan, many administrators failed to show the proper persistence in resolving through superior union organizations the previously coordinated drafts dealing with the construction of social projects at newly constructed and existing enterprises.

Recently the USSR Council of Ministers authorized the construction of children's preschool institutions by using the capital investments allocated for production construction. In this regard, taking into consideration the fact that the republic has been lagging with regard to providing the public with preschool institutions, the Gosplan and the ministries and departments must, beginning in 1982, achieve a sharp increase in the funds being channeled into these purposes.

It is the duty of the economic administrators and the party and trade union organizations to intensify their concern for the workers and to keep constantly in focus the entire series of questions linked with the construction of housing and projects intended for social, cultural and everyday purposes -- everything that improves and beautifies the life of Soviet man.

VIII

Comrades! As was emphasized by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the November plenum of the Central Committee, successful fulfillment of the assigned tasks depends largely on the well thought out and exacting personnel policy, on persistence and purposefulness in defending statewide interests and on the decisive fight against every violation of the decisions that have been made, against every violation of party or communist ethics. Organizational spirit, a businesslike attitude, discipline -- those are the absolutely necessary principles on which the activities of all party, state and economic organs must occur.

Today, when profound economic and social changes are occurring in social life and production, the party requires of all personnel, and especially the administrators, constant improvement in work style and methods, strict observance of Leninist norms and principles of guidance, joint action, the combination of internal ideological conviction and high moral qualities, adherence to principles, intolerance of shortcomings and the ability to lead the collective after oneself, to take into consideration in all one's activities the opinion of the public. Devotion to the job at hand, the ability to verify one's own thoughts and acts by the highest measure of communist ideology, of civic responsibility to society, are taught to us by L.I. Brezhnev's "Vospominaniya." Any deviation from those requirements, any violation of the norms of party life or the principles of party guidance, are fraught with serious consequences and harm the cause of educating the personnel and the rest of the workers.

Unfortunately, we still have to encounter such incidents. As you know, recently the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan removed from his assignment First Secretary of Udzharskiy Raykom, Comrade Alekperov and gave him a strict reprimand, with an entry in his record card, for having committed gross violations of the norms for party life and intraparty democracy, perverted actions taken in the resolution of personnel questions, prejudices, personal immodesty and the abuse of his official position.

The plenum of Udzharskiy raykom unanimously approved the decision of the Central Committee. Its participants emphasized the promptness of the steps that were taken, spoke with indignation about the nonparty actions of R.G. Alekperov and made recommendations for removing him from the ranks of the CPSU and from the Inspection Commission of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan was forced to take such strict measures with regard to Alekperov although he had been working as first secretary for only about 9 months. But during that very short period, Alekperov, by his incorrect actions and shameful style of operating, completely discredited himself and caused tremendous damage to the rayon's party organization.

The promotion of people like Alekperov should be considered costs in our personnel work. In this instance a large share of the blame lies with the Section for Party-Organizational Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, where Alekperov worked for a long period of time. And it extremely distressing that his on-the-job and moral qualities, and his true face, were not recognized.

In this regard, I would like once again to return to the question of the former first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom, Comrade Ibragimov. For a number of years he headed a major rayon party organization and as a whole, so it seemed, was coping with the duties entrusted to him. True, in his work Comrade Ibragimov made mistakes, for which he was repeatedly criticized. He gave assurances that he would correct the shortcomings and, taking that into consideration, we deemed it possible to promote Comrade Ibragimov to the position of chairman of Azerbaijan SSR Goskomizdat.

However, as was subsequently ascertained, Comrade Ibragimov was not always frank, and, while admitting the criticism, would continue to violate the norms of party leadership, would make mistakes in personnel work and would display an unprincipled attitude in evaluating the incorrect actions of the former administrators of the Plant imeni 60-letniye Kompartii Azerbaydzhana and the Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkom. Serious miscalculations, primarily in the selection and placement of personnel, were also revealed during the period when he worked at Goskomizdat. The Bureau of the Central Committee issued Comrade N.S. Ibragimov a strict reprimand, with an entry in his record card, for his serious shortcomings and the incorrect work methods while he was first secretary of Oktyabrskiy Raykom. I shall say outright that this time also the Central Committee showed the maximum amount of patience with respect to Comrade Ibragimov, granting him the opportunity to correct the errors he had made. We hope that he will finally draw the correct conclusions.

From all the incidents that have been cited, we should all extract serious lessons, because if we continue to encounter instances of back-sliding into the shameful practices in the activities of administrative personnel it will mean that we shall continue to have shortcomings in the work of selecting, placing and educating them. And, consequently, it will mean that that work is not always well thought out and exacting. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that I have had to return to this question at plenums of the Central Committee. Guided by the requirements and instructions of the plenum of the Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, we must take all steps to improve personnel work and to increase the demandingness and responsibility of our personnel.

I feel that it is necessary to dwell also on the question of selecting the persons to be the administrators of the Soviets of People's Deputies. The soviets, as everyone knows, are especially close to the masses, to their needs and concerns. And we are acting absolutely correctly when we try unceasingly to improve the party guidance of the soviets and are concerned about increasing their role and responsibility in the resolution of socioeconomic tasks. And that has had a positive effect on the work of many city and rayon soviets. At the same time, we are disturbed that the level of activity of certain Soviets of People's Deputies does not conform to the increased demands of the party, and that this has been caused, first of all, by the fact that obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms in a number of instances take a superficial approach to the selection and promotion to position of ispolkom chairman, do not show the proper demandingness and poorly supervise work. And that leads to a situation in which individual administrators of Soviets of People's Deputies take the path of serious violations and malfeasance.

Less than 2 years have passed since the elections to the local soviets. During that time, however, a large number of ispolkom administrators have been replaced. We were forced, as a result of serious shortcomings in their work and malfeasance, to remove from their position and from the ranks of the CPSU the chairmen of Dashkesanskiy and Oktyabrskiy Rayispolkoms, R.M. Gadzhiyev and S.Kh. Agayev; chairmen of Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayispolkom F.S. Mamedov, Dzhalilabadskiy Rayispolkom M.M. Agalarov and Yardymlinskiy Rayispolkom R.A. Verdiyev were removed and received strict party punishment.

In May 1979 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan adopted the decree, "The Work of Fizulinskiy Rayispolkom," by which strict punishment was meted out to the former administrators of the rayispolkom and raykom. It seemed that Comrade T.I. Mamedov, who had been promoted to the position of ispolkom chairman and who had previously worked more than 10 years as chairman of the rayon committee of people's control, would take the necessary steps to eliminate the shortcomings that had been revealed by the Central Committee. However, he did practically nothing to fulfill the decree of the Central Committee and, moreover, took the path of gross violations of legality in the distribution of housing, motor vehicles and plots of land.

We have achieved definite successes in reinforcing the leading sectors of industrial and agricultural production with highly skilled, ideologically trained personnel. At present, for example, the overwhelming majority of sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen have higher or secondary special education. Many of them have shown themselves to be skillful organizers of production and enjoy well-deserved authority.

However, in the work with administrative personnel in agriculture, there have also been substantial gaps. Certain raykoms take an incompletely thought out approach to the selection of sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairman and permit them to be replaced frequently without proper justification. In Zhdanovskiy, Zakatalskiy, Zardobskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy and Shamkhorskoy Rayons during the past 5 years, practically all the farm administrators have been replaced.

Obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, in light of the requirements of the November plenum of the Central Committee, must consider work with kolkhoz and sovkhoz personnel as the key problem in the management of agriculture and as a very important prerequisite for its further upsurge.

We have at our disposal instances in which certain administrators of ministries, departments and party, soviet and trade union agencies have been behaving immodestly and committing large excesses in arranging their own personal comfort, in building official areas and in equipping their offices. There have been instances of using the funds belonging to enterprises, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and other organizations to cover expenses incurred in the construction, repair, finishing and equipping of official areas and so forth. Such deviations from party principles are intolerable and must be completely eliminated from our life.

Every manager is obliged to serve as a model of conscientiousness, initiative, selflessness and sensitivity and must unswervingly observe CPSU rules and the norms of communist morality. By his personal example he must exert an influence on the education of people, the creation of a health, businesslike situation in the collective.

The party builds its policy in such a way that all the sectors of communist construction are headed by ideologically mature, competent, morally stable persons. This principle must be strictly observed when promoting people and when forming a personnel reserve. The creation of a reliable, completely valid reserve at all levels of party guidance, as was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, has always been and continues to be a very important task. However, there are still many areas in our republic where additional work can be done in this regard. Not infrequently, everything is summarized simply as the formal preparation of lists of a personnel reserve, from which it is difficult to make any kind of conclusions concerning the person's merits. As a result, we frequently come up against instances when the positions that remain vacant for a long time are not only those of the highest rank of administrators but also those at the middle level.

In every party committee, ministry and department, in the trade unions, in the Komsomol and in every labor collective we must have a good reserve of personnel for promotion. It is only with this proviso that one can successfully resolve not only the problems of today but also be confident about the prospects for our development.

The party teaches us that the success of organizing work, the correct education of personnel, greatly depends on how the supervision and inspection of the execution of the decisions that have been made are set up. This is one of the most important questions of party work. However, the inspection of execution continues to be a bottleneck in the work of many party organizations in the republic. In particular, the Karadagskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Kakhskiy, Fizulinskiy, and Divichinskiy Raykoms fail to devote proper attention to this question. There is a low level of supervision and inspection of execution in a number of republic ministries and departments.

The party committees and the soviet and economic agencies must take all steps to improve the system of supervision, must decisively eliminate all elements of formalism and must shift the center of gravity, as V.I. Lenin taught us, to the factual verification of what actually occurs. The chief sense of supervision lies in achieving the unity of word and deed, in achieving true improvement of work.

IX

Resolution of the large-scale socioeconomic tasks that have been posed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum requires that they have complete ideological support.

The republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations have extended broad political work among the masses to propagandize and explain the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the materials of the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. These documents are being studied at all levels of party training and economic education, in communist-labor schools, in the Komsomol political education system and in other forms of mass propaganda. At enterprises and construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in institutions and educational establishments and at people's place of residence, discussions, lectures, reports and readings on social and political topics are being held, and the means of graphic agitation are being renewed. To explain the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, propaganda groups and lecturers are being sent to cities and rayons in the republic. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum

has been published in a massive printing run in the Azerbaijan language. Methodological materials have been prepared and sent out to local areas, and seminar-conferences have been conducted for ideological workers who will be propagandizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Newspapers, radio and television have taken an active part in this work. The next united political day -- a Leninist Friday -- will be devoted to this question.

Party organizations and ideological personnel in the republic should use all means of propaganda to explain the stupendous nature, and at the same time the entire complexity, of the tasks confronting the party and the country, emphasizing that their fulfillment requires each branch, city, rayon, labor collective and each individual worker to multiply their efforts, to make more complete use of reserves. We must find and develop those forms of organizational and ideological-educational work that contribute to reinforcing labor and production discipline, create a good frame of mind and increase the creative and sociopolitical participation of the masses.

You know, comrades, that during recent years much has been done in our republic to deepen ideological and political-educational work, to increase its effectiveness and quality and to reinforce its ties with life and with the practical aspects of communist construction. We can note with a sense of satisfaction that in our republic there has developed a healthy situation with regard to psychology and morale, a reinforcement of the sense of responsibility that everyone has toward the collective and an expansion of the front in the fight against those who are antithetical to communist morality and against all undesirable phenomena. More than 200,000 propaganda specialists, lecturers, reporters, political-information specialists and agitators are directing their efforts toward the ideological support of the patriotic undertakings and the preterm fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

An important role in the ideological support of the agricultural plans and the socialist pledges during the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan was played by the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, "The Tasks of Political-Educational and Mass Cultural Work Among Rural Workers During the Harvesting Period." The entire work was based on a creative foundation, was focused on live communication with people and was of a concrete nature. And that, obviously, had an effect on the results of the labor.

At the same time, substantial shortcomings continue to exist in ideological work. The unity of theoretical-ideological, political-educational, organizational and economic activity is not always guaranteed. Not infrequently the ideological work is still tied in poorly with the specific tasks that confront the labor collectives or the vitally important problems that upset people, and it exerts an insufficient effect on the growth of their consciousness and creative participation. At times no consideration is taken of the nature of the ideological struggle that has become sharply aggravated on the international scene.

The center of all our ideological, political-educational work must also be occupied by well-argued propagandizing of the historic advantages and achievements of socialism in the resolution of the very complicated sociopolitical, economic and national problems, in the development of science, technology and culture and in the confirmation of high moral values.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in his speech at the plenum, posed the task of intensifying the fight against violations of party and communist ethics, against such ugly phenomena as stealing, bribe-taking and speculation.

This question is a vitally important one. From our republic's experience we know that it is precisely the decisive, uncompromising fight against instances of abuses on the part of officials, against bribe-taking and against all those who are antithetical to communist morality, as well as the giving of full publicity to the steps being taken, that helped us to increase the political and labor participation of the masses, to mobilize them to overcome the lagging in the economy, to eliminate shortcomings and to guarantee high growth rates for the national economy. Our experience also tells us something else. That work requires constant attention, a systematic approach and persistence.

In the fight to confirm the moral principles of our way of life, we attach special importance to studying and consideration of public opinion. For those purposes, a Center to Study Public Opinion and Conduct Sociological Research has been created under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and it is functioning effectively.

Recently, as you know, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan considered the question "The Work of the Party, Soviet, and Legal-Protective Agencies of Narimanovskiy Rayon in Fulfilling the 2 August 1979 Decree Entitled 'Improving the Work of Guarding Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Violators of the Law.'" The administrators of the legal-protective and soviet organs of that rayon were strictly punished. The decree of the Central Committee was published in the press. It met with the hearty approval and support of the communists and all of the workers in the republic. The Center to Study Public Opinion and Conduct Sociological Research, through the mass information media, asked the workers of the republic to express their views on the problems that were touched on in the Central Committee's decree with regard to Narimanovskiy Rayon. In response to this request, the center, newspaper editorial offices and television and radio received more than 6,000 letters from persons in various occupations and ages and from labor collectives.

At many enterprises and construction sites, in organizations and institutions and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, there have been open party, trade union and Komsomol meetings at which there was discussion of the questions that were raised in the Central Committee's decree on Narimanovskiy Rayon. Approximately 600,000 persons took part in those meetings, more than 89,000 made statements, and thousands of recommendations were made. Those recommendations are being studied and will be used to improve the activities of the legal-protective agencies.

The center received many letters that reported incidents of violations of socialist legality on the part of individual workers in the legal-protective agencies. They are all being verified for the purpose of taking the necessary steps. I would like to cite only one of the numerous examples, which brilliantly attests to the fact that broad segments of the population have a solid belief in the stability of party and socialist laws, and this is especially gratifying. A worker at the Baku-passazhirskaia railroad station and resident of Baladzhar, A. Askerov, got in touch with the Center and reported the improper actions that were carried out by employees of the 4th Militia Department of the Kirovskiy Rayon Section of internal affairs. The warning signal was verified and it was established that, under the guidance of the department chief, A. Bagirov, bribe-takers and extortionists were being given free rein -- sector inspectors A. Dzhaferov and V. Kheyrollayev. Dzhaferov took a bribe from the manager of Store No 21, Kirovskiy Rayon Combined-Trade Organization, A. Guseynov, who wanted to use this means to conceal the fact that the salespersons subordinate to him had been giving the customers false count. Kheyrollayev, by means of extortion, received R700 from a certain I. Faradzhev, who was taken to the militia station for having gotten into an argument with his apartment neighbor. Both bribe-takers were arrested, and a criminal case has been lodged against them.

Such ugly incidents became possible because the person acting as the protector of criminals was a person with the same moral properties -- department chief A. Bagirov. He also was arrested and will not escape responsibility.

These incidents attest to the fact that we must continue to take a hard line to reinforce the composition of the legal-protective agencies, intensify educational work among them and increase demandingness toward them.

The fight against violations of Soviet laws, against deviations from party and communist ethics in all spheres of our life, must be waged even more persistently, with a demonstration of stubbornness, consistency and bravery. It is necessary to use broadly for this purpose everything -- the opinion of the working collective, the critical word of the press, methods of conviction, all legal norms, all available means of ideological influence and, as an absolute requirement, publicizing of the decisions being made and the steps that we are carrying out.

Ideological work is an important front in the fight for communism. Mistakes and miscalculations here are especially inadmissible, since they cause irreparable harm to our common causes. "It is dangerous even for a while, even in individual sectors, to forget the ideological principle in state and public life, or to reconcile oneself to ideological errors," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes in his book "Vospominaniya." "At first glance they are not so noticeable as, say, technical errors. If a certain assembly has been improperly designed, it will not provide the expected capacity or it will not work at all. That will be immediately visible and it will be simple to compute the loss that has been incurred. But a mistake in ideology, as a rule, is concealed, is camouflaged by the clothing of eloquent words, but it is no less fraught with consequences, since it will invariably have an effect and will cause gigantic damage if it is not corrected promptly. There is no such thing as a vacuum in the modern world: wherever we remain complacent, our ideological opponents are operating." These combat instructions from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev must guide us in all our ideological work.

The preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been broadly extended in our republic. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan recently adopted the extended decree, "Measures for the Further Development of International Ties Between the Workers of Azerbaijan and the Workers of the Fraternal Union Republics." Under the motto "Let's give 60 shock-labor weeks to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR," thousands of collectives are working today at industrial enterprises, construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Days devoted to the literature and art of the union republics are being held everywhere, as well as conferences on scientific practice, social-political readings, lectures, special-topic evenings, theatrically staged presentations, excursions, exhibitions, film festivals, book fairs, meetings of veterans of the party, war, and labor with advanced workers and production innovators and with participants in memorable events in the life of the country and other measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Congresses of the trade unions and the Komsomol, and elections to the local Soviets of People's Deputies, will be held in 1982. Each of these events has its own specific nature, its own political content. But, at the same time, they all have been called on to give a powerful impetus to the further increasing of our activity in educating the workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and an impetus to developing their energy and creative initiative in the achievement of newer and newer goals in the economy, science and culture.

X

Comrades! The successful implementation of the large and responsible tasks that have been posed by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee requires the mobilization of the efforts of the party, soviet and economic organs and the trade-union and Komsomol organizations in putting into action all the reserves for a further increase in the effectiveness of production and its intensification and the guaranteeing of the still broader extension of socialist competition, the broadest dissemination of advanced experience and an increase in organizational spirit and discipline in all work sectors.

Within the shortest periods of time, each ministry and department must inform each enterprise of its specific plans for next year, in order to prepare ahead of time for the realization of those plans and to achieve stable, rhythmical work starting with the very first days of the forthcoming year. It is necessary to extend everywhere the work of accepting the socialist pledges for 1982 and to concentrate the efforts of the labor collectives and every worker on the attainment of high final results.

The successful fulfillment of tasks in the 1982 plan and in the 5-year plan as a whole greatly depends on how we complete the plans and obligations for the current year. The results of the work since the beginning of the year indicate that we have every opportunity for completing the current year with good results and for establishing a reliable foundation for the attainment of even better results next year.

The party, soviet and economic agencies, and the trade union and Komsomol organizations in the republic must communicate the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and our own plenum to each communist, to each worker, and must develop and carry out political-organizational measures to achieve their practical fulfillment and to implement the instructions and principles of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The high evaluation of the work performed by the party organization of Azerbaijan that was given in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the successes in the development of agriculture, as reported at the November plenum of the Central Committee, impose a great responsibility on us. We must respond to this attention and concern on the part of the party by achieving new successes and by overfulfilling the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan for all indicators.

At the November plenum, Leonid Ilich, at the conclusion of his speech, said, "I would like to emphasize a simple thought. It pertains to everyone, irrespective of what position he occupies or who works where. It is necessary to work better. To draw up plans better and to fulfill them better. To organize production better and to produce better. In a word, to work more effectively. That, comrades, in the final analysis, is the basic, decisive factor."

We are convinced that these instructions from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in which there is a concentration of that which is basic and decisive, will guide all the party, soviet and economic agencies, every labor collective and everyone at his post, in his work sector. Working better with every passing day and month is our patriotic duty to the socialist motherland.

We assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and the rest of the workers in Azerbaijan will apply all their efforts, experience and creative energy to successfully implement the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and will make a worthy contribution to the carrying out of the intentions of the 26th Congress of our great Leninist party.

(The report by Comrade G.A. Aliyev was given great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS CONGRESS OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD222256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The report and election campaign is continuing in the country's trade unions. The communication workers' trade union congress opened in Moscow today. USSR Deputy Communications Minister Iosif Solomonovich Ravich is at the microphone:

[Begin recording] By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan period 90 percent of the country's population will be able to receive the first television program and 70 percent will be able to receive the second program. For this purpose the number of Ekran System receiving and transmitting television stations will be increased severalfold. Radio-relay lines and the entire television transmitting network are being introduced to provide color television programs. Our front-ranking collective has decided to bring into service ahead of schedule, by 25 December 1982, a powerful television transmitter for the organization of the fifth television program in Moscow. The transmission of four all-union programs will be provided on the country's domestic sound broadcasting network.

[Question] Iosif Solomonovich, urban telephone communications are still quite a bottleneck. Tell us, if you will, what measures are being taken to develop them.

[Answer] As is well known, the basic guidelines adopted at the 26th party congress set communications workers the task of increasing the number of telephones in town and rural localities by 30 percent. In this connection over 80 percent of all telephones during the current 5-year plan period will be installed directly for the population in their apartments. [end recording]

1981 SOVIET ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTED

LD231424 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan TASS -- The Soviet Union's national income grew by 3.2 percent in 1981 as compared with the previous year, according to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Board. The national income increased by 14,000 million roubles to reach 474,000 million roubles.

Labour productivity in the national economy rose by 2.5 percent, assuring four-fifths of the increment in Soviet production.

The Central Statistical Board says the year's plan for overall industrial output was fulfilled, with industrial production up by 3.6 percent.

Last year the Soviet Union produced 1,325,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, 609 millions tons of oil (including gas condensate), 465,000 million cubic metres of gas, 704 million tons of coal, 149 million tons of steel, 18.3 million tons of steel pipes, 2,197 thousand motor vehicles, including 1,324 thousand cars, 15.2 millions tons of meat, 88.5 million tons of milk, 8.2 million television sets, and 5.9 million refrigerators.

The report says that the 1981 plans for the production of gas, instruments, automation means, computers, tractors, some types of farm machinery and a number of consumer goods are overfulfilled. At the same time, production of coal, finished ferrous rolled stock and some other commodities fell short of planned targets.

State grain resources fully ensure the supply of the Soviet population with bread and bread products. Gross raw cotton production amounted to 9.6 million tons.

The Central Statistical Board reports that real per capita incomes of the population grew by 3.3 percent. The average monthly pay of factory and office workers stood at 172.5 roubles as against 168.9 roubles in 1980. The pay of collective farmers increased by four percent.

Public consumption fund payments to the population increased by 5,000 million roubles during the past year to reach a total of 122,000 million roubles. It is thanks to the public consumption funds, made up of enterprises' profits and outlays from the national budget, that the population enjoys such services as education and medical care free of charge.

A total of about ten million people improved their living conditions in the past year.

Foreign Trade Figures

LD231438 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow 23 January TASS -- The Soviet Union's foreign trade last year stood at about 110,000 million roubles, according to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Board. Socialist countries, first of all members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), accounted for a larger part of the USSR's foreign trade.

Increased Popular Welfare

LD231458 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan TASS -- Real per capita incomes grew by 3.3 percent in the USSR, the USSR Central Statistical Board said.

The average monthly pay of workers and employees was 172.5 roubles as against 168.9 in 1980. Collective farmers' pay went up by 4 percent.

The report says that payments to the population from the public consumption funds grew by 5 billion roubles to 122 billion. The funds, made up of state budget funds and profit made by enterprises, serve to finance such unpaid services to Soviet people as education or medical aid.

With payments from the public consumption funds taken in to account, the average monthly salary of workers and employees increased from 233 to 238 roubles over last year.

The report says that monthly bonuses were introduced to the salaries of certain categories of physicians for uninterrupted service records. The salaries of some other categories of workers were increased.

Also increased was the minimum size of pensions, this raising the incomes of some 14 million pensioners.

Two million homes were built last year in the USSR, improving the living conditions of some 10 million people. More than 100 million people were embraced by various kinds of education.

Last year 58 million people went on holiday with their accomodation financed by trade unions.

CPSU, MINISTERS ADOPT MEASURES ON TRADE FOR 1982

LD221820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, being guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and taking into account the great significance of Soviet trade in implementing the tasks for a steadfast upsurge in the people's well-being, have adopted a decision on measures for the further development of trade and the improvement of trading services for the population in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The decision notes that in the past 5 years the sale of many goods necessary for the population has considerably increased.

The retail trade turnover for state and cooperative trade has increased by 24.7 percent. Its material and technical base has strengthened. At the same time the levels attained in the development of trade and the quality of trading services still lag behind the growing requirements of the population and the modern demands upon this industry.

Trade organizations are still having insufficient influence on the formation of production in determining the requirements in certain types of goods, as is irregularity in the sale of goods from warehouses. The USSR Ministry of Trade is not fully using the rights accorded to it in improving the organization of trading services for the population. The decision proposes the task of ensuring a further development and improvement of trade and public catering, a considerable improvement in the level of trading services for the population and the efficiency and quality of the work of trading enterprises.

The efforts of labor collectives must be directed at a successful fulfillment of the trade turnover plans and other tasks. It is necessary to ensure an effective control on the fulfilment of production plans and the deliveries of goods. It is also necessary to strive for an improvement of the quality and range of goods supplied for sale to the population.

Among the measures mapped out in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers is an improvement in the location and system of the work of trade and public catering enterprises in order to create the maximum convenience for the population; an improvement in the economic soundness of plans of retail trade turnover and the distribution of goods throughout the regions of the country and trade organizations; an expansion in the sale of large-scale items along the lines of delivery right to the customer's door; and the establishment of tasks for the development of secondhand trade for 1982-1985.

With the purpose of improving trading services for the population in the regions of the Baykal Amur main railroad and the exploitation of oil and gas deposits in west Siberia, it is incumbent upon the RSFSR Council of Ministers, together with interested ministries and departments of the USSR, to ensure further development in the material and technical base for trade in these regions. It is proposed to develop and to implement measures to enhance the role of public catering to satisfy the needs of the population and to improve the provision of hot food for workers, farmers, white-collar workers and students at their place of work or study, to considerably increase the quality of the food and the standard of service, and to expand the production of precooked dishes, prepared foods, culinary and confectionary goods for comprehensive supplies for dining halls.

Affirmed in the decision are the tasks to expand the network of stores, public catering enterprises and departments and dining halls which sell prepared foods and culinary items. Tasks have also been determined for trade specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that all the staff in trade and public catering will adopt the necessary measures, so as to ensure the successful fulfillment of plans and tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan for the development of trade on the basis of a widespread socialist competition, and will apply maximum efforts for an assured implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for a further upsurge in the well-being of the Soviet people.

Order Analysis of Economy

LD221540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers held a session today. It examined the results of fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development and of the state budget for 1981. Measures were outlined for ensuring fulfillment of the plan and budget for 1982. As a result of implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the socialist competition of working people in 1981 which developed, a further growth of the country's economy was achieved.

The national income by comparison with 1981 increased by 3.2 percent. Approximately 200 new major industrial enterprises and projects were commissioned. The measures envisaged in the plan to increase the people's living standards were implemented. Real per capita income rose by 3.3 percent. Measures were implemented to increase state aid to families with children. The wages of some categories of workers in several industries were raised. Pensions were improved. From all sources of finance, a total area of 106 million square meters of housing was built.

It was also noted at the session that individual ministries, departments and councils of ministers of union republics have not ensured the fulfillment of the plan for production of goods or the growth in labor productivity and profit. The USSR Council of Ministers, being guided by the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the theses and tasks contained in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev at the plenum, issued an instruction [obyazal] for a minute analysis of the results of economic activity and for measures to be carried out in order to fulfill the plan tasks.

Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attended the session of the USSR Council of Ministers and took part in the discussion of questions.

Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the conclusion of the session.

Deputy Trade Minister Comments

LD222156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures to further develop trade and to improve trade services for the population in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We already have acquainted you with this document in previous bulletins. At our correspondent's request Petr Dmitriyevich Kondrashov, USSR first deputy minister of trade, comments on this decision which has been adopted.

[Begin recording] [Kondrashov] This decision concentrates our attention on the improved organization of trade itself and on such problems as the development of the network of shops, public catering enterprises, shops and reception points for orders directly at industrial enterprises and construction sites and other important elements which create more convenience for the customers and save their time. The decision stresses that trade organizations are still insufficiently influencing the formation of consumer goods production plans, are frequently reconciled to factors related to a reduction in the output of goods needed by the population and allow interruptions in the sale of goods existing at depots and warehouses.

[Question] Petr Dmitriyevich, what measures are being mapped out then to eliminate the shortcomings which you have just mentioned?

[Answer] In this branch of the economy we have already amassed experience and progressive forms of organizing trade are being introduced. For instance, the introduction of packaging equipment is enabling us to sharply increase the goods display area. More convenience is being created for the customers to select goods. In this regard we are achieving great savings on transportation expenses and the need to use manual labor is disappearing. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers makes it incumbent upon us to disseminate this experience widely in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

MENSHIROV CITED ON USSR'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM221145 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Stefano Cingolani report: "The Parallel Crisis"]

[Excerpts] "The economic forecasts hold good news for the new year: the long-awaited economic recovery is just around the corner. But the bad news is that the same economic recovery was just around the corner 1 year ago too." This remark was made by Anatole Kaletsky, and authoritative economic commentator from the FINANCIAL TIMES, but it could also very well be applied to the forecasts for the eighties which Nobel Prize winner Lawrence Klein illustrated at the General Confederation of Italian Industry seminar held in Rome last Friday. Explaining graphs and color slides shown on two small screens, one of the fathers of econometrics bluntly stated that the West should not expect to emerge from the present difficulties. On the contrary, the world economy is passing through a phase of particular "vulnerability:" and this time even the countries with planned economies are being directly affected by it. The confirmation came at the same seminar from a very different source. Stanislav Menshikov, CPSU Central Committee economic consultant, admitted that the "socialist" economies have been paying the price of a phase of weak growth since the 70's and some countries have been hit by outright recession.

It is true, Menshikov explained, that the socialist countries have moved from a rapid growth phase into a phase of slow development.

At the same time they have not yet succeeded in taking the necessary leap from a entirely quantitative to a qualitative view -- in other words, aiming more at light industry, consumer goods, efficiency and technological reform. These were some of the objectives of the USSR's last 5-year plan, but they were not attained. Why? There are objective and subjective reasons, the Soviet economist said. The former relate to the consequences of the Western crisis, the agricultural difficulties caused by the climate, demographic pressure and the inaccessibility of Soviet natural resources (in Siberia, polar regions and so forth). The latter relate to obstacles to changing the style of management and, ultimately, of planning itself.

That is precisely the source of the trouble. There has been a need for a reform in planning in the USSR and the other East European countries for 20 years, but it has never been carried out in the Soviet Union and has only been partly carried out in the rest of CEMA (in Hungary for instance). Reform involves decentralization, autonomous decisionmaking power for the enterprises and autonomy for the trade unions, and it involves introducing elements of social pluralism and democracy. This brings us to the threshold of the problems which have arisen in Poland.

If we want to draw an initial conclusion from this brief general review, we can say and we are caught in a tragic paradox: In the West the crisis affecting the market-based systems is pushing toward a greater degree of planning, while in the East the planning crisis is leading to greater flexibility and the introduction of market factors. But neither planning nor market forces are capable of giving us the trump card.

BRIEFS

GAS IN UZBEKISTAN -- Tashkent, 23 Jan, TASS -- The very first exploration well sunk at the Dzarkuduk field in the spurs of the Gissar range in Soviet Central Asia has proved to be commercially viable, confirming predictions that big resources of gas are to be found in the south of Uzbekistan. The Dzarkuduk well produces half a million cubic metres of gas a day from a depth of two and a half thousand metres. The vicinity of the new deposit to trunkline pipelines laid from the Shurtansky field, Uzbekistan's largest gas-producing complex, will make it possible to accelerate its development. Six major deposits of natural gas and condensate have been discovered in Uzbekistan since the start of last year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 23 Jan 82 LD]

TURKMENIA GAS DEPOSITS -- Ashkhabad, 19 Jan, TASS -- Rich gas deposits have been discovered at a great depth in the southeastern Karakumy in Turkmenia. Today a well opened a seam with natural gas at Kulach site at a depth of four and a half kilometers. This confirmed forecasts by the geologists that natural gas reserves there would be not only in the upper two-kilometer seam of the earth but also much deeper. The prospects of developing Turkmenia's gas industry are precisely increasingly linked with these deposits. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 19 Jan 82 LD]

GEORGIAN OIL -- Tbilisi, 18 Jan, TASS -- Yet another major oil-producing area has appeared on the energy map of the USSR -- on the territory of the Soviet Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia. It was thought for a long time that only a small oil artery connected with the Caspian oil basin, one of the most promising ones in Europe, passes through the bowels of Georgia. The latest studies by geologists refuted this view. They proved that oil reserves in Georgia surpass many times the republic's own requirements even as regards the distant future. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 18 Jan 82 LD]

OIL PIPELINE -- The First 100 km-long stretch of pipeline on the Tyumen section of the Urengoy-Novoposkov gas pipeline was completed today. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82 LD]

CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD REPORTS 1981 FIGURES

LD231428 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] 23 Jan, TASS -- State grain resources in the USSR fully ensure the supply of the Soviet population with bread and bread products, the USSR Central Statistical Board reported today.

It said that the country gathered 9.6 million tons of raw cotton, 60.6 million tons of sugar beet, 72 million tons of potatoes and 26.6 million tons of vegetables in 1981.

By January 1, 1982, the Soviet Union had 115.7 million head of cattle, 73.2 million hogs and 148 million sheep and goats.

Last year the country produced 15.2 million tons of meat, 88.5 million tons of milk, and 70,900 million eggs.

The report of the USSR Statistical Board said that the Soviet state put 37,000 million roubles, or 27 percent of the total volume of capital investments in the national economy, into the development of agriculture and supplied it with 268 thousand motor vehicles, 352 thousand tractors, about 170 thousand combines and a large quantity of other farm machinery. The plan for the supply of agriculture with most types of this machinery was fulfilled.

Agriculture also received 19.2 million tons of mineral fertilisers, 406 thousand tons more than in the previous year.

CPSU ADOPTS MEASURES FOR SPRING FIELDWORK

LD171110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on extra measures for the preparation and implementation of spring fieldwork in 1982. In the decision, the task is set to fully supply kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises with high quality seeds and feedstuffs. The preparation of the machine and tractor pool for spring fieldwork should be completed so that no later than 2 weeks before the beginning of spring sowing, tractors, soil-tilling and sowing machines, gasoline-tankers and other transport vehicles will be fully prepared. Farms should be staffed for two-shift working in machine-tractor units. It is necessary to define in which rayons and farms agricultural crops will be grown using industrial technology, and before the beginning of the spring fieldwork, to widely extend the instruction of machine-operators and agricultural specialists in the methods of growing agricultural crops using this technology.

Extra materials, equipment and machines are being allocated for the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the certainty that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, industrial and transport enterprises successfully will do their utmost to carry out tasks for the development of agriculture in 1982, and will take measures to ensure the timely preparation of the farms' material and technical bases and the carrying out of spring fieldwork on a high agrotechnical level.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on extra measures for the preparation and implementation of spring fieldwork in 1982 will be published tomorrow in the press.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH IRRIGATION CANALS -- Kazakh irrigation experts have constructed a number of irrigation canals on the western sector of the Aral Sea. During the current 5-year development plan period, over 400,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed in the Kazakh SSR for cultivation of various kinds of vegetables and cotton. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82 GF]

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW KOMSOMOL MEETING

PM221637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel L. Golovnev report: "Forward to New Heights; Order of Lenin Moscow Military District Komsomol Conference"]

[Excerpts] Many delegates came to the 22d Komsomol Conference of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District straight from tactical exercises, after changing from field dress into parade dress. They brought with them into the auditorium the intense atmosphere of combat training and a heightened, businesslike mood.

The conference was addressed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He conveyed to the Komsomol conference delegates combat greetings and good wishes for success in training, service and discipline from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Your conference is taking place in unusual times, the army general noted. The first year of the struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is drawing to a close. A jubilee year for the Soviet people has begun -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- and our country's young people are preparing actively for the 19th congress of the Leninist Komsomol. This is a kind of vantage point from which we must cast a critical look back on what has been done, and on this basis look forward to our tomorrow.

I believe you understand that very well. The report and the speeches have been distinguished by a businesslike approach, skillful analysis of leading experience and the desire to grasp the causes of failures and find reserves for increasing the efficiency of your work. That is correct: A healthy sense of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and a desire to do even more for the sake of the motherland are enviable features of the Komsomol character.

In all their work, Comrade A.A. Yepishev went on to say, Komsomol organizations attach paramount importance to the 26th party congress' demand: "To help form a generation of people who are politically active, know what they are about, love labor, know how to work and are always ready to defend their motherland." Steadily following this instruction, they are doing much to mobilize young people in the army to execute their military duty faultlessly.

This applies above all to the Komsomol organizations of the Sevastopol Red Banner Guards motorized infantry regiment of the Tamanskaya Division, the artillery regiment of the Guards Tank Kantemirovskaya Division, the district signals regiment and the Moscow all-service higher command academy named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. But can we be satisfied with what has been achieved? Of course not! The shortcomings of the last training year and the new, still more responsible tasks of the current year do not permit us to do that.

Our constant readiness for combat, Comrade A.A. Yepishev said, is the command of the time. It is achieved wherever all the ideological education work of Komsomol committees and bureaus is closely linked with the resolution of specific combat training tasks, wherever concern for young servicemen's mastery of hardware and weapons and the high personal responsibility of Komsomol members for combat training and discipline have become the priority task for Komsomol organizations.

This is all the more important now that the acute and complex nature of the present-day military-political situation makes it incumbent on us to take the development of international events attentively into account and be ready to rebuff aggression, regardless of where it may originate.

Comrades, you are all participating in the socialist competition which has been launched in the armed forces under the slogan "reliable defense for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" Here the district's Komsomol organizations have wide scope to display initiative and creativity. The movement of young people in the army and navy for the right to sign the report of the armed forces Komsomol to the 19th Komsomol congress grows wider every day. You are its initiators, you set the example. Much is demanded of you.

It is well known, the army general went on to stress, that the people's activeness is determined by their ideological convictions. The party calls on us to raise and educate young people in the army skillfully and to inculcate in them a sense of historical responsibility for the destiny of socialism and for the fatherland's prosperity and security. The educational significance of military service is well known. It has been spoken of more than once by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who himself learned the tough army science and followed the roads of the great patriotic war from its first day to its last. That is why it is necessary to continue to strive, in organizing educational work, to ensure that the ideas with which we arm young people develop a conscientious attitude toward military matters and an active life stance in them.

The entire content of ideological education work must be subordinated to the profound study of Marxism-Leninism, the decisions and materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's writings and speeches. However, what is needed is not just profound, lasting knowledge, but the habits of social activeness and the passionate commitment of a conscious fighter for the implementation of communist ideas. How to combine revolutionary theory with all practical acts, what to do to that end -- that is the question every komsomol serviceman must pose.

Comrade A.A. Yepishev stressed that here much depends on Komsomol organizations and on how correctly they place the emphasis in assessing Komsomol members' ideological makeup. In some places the opinion has formed that the main indicator here is the serviceman's success in political training. That is not quite true. Alongside profound knowledge, another important criteria in assessing the serviceman's ideological convictions are his concrete deeds and actual acts.

I would like to draw your attention, the army general noted, to another important task -- the education of young people in the heroic history of the communist party, our people, the armed forces and the Leninist Komsomol.

Soviet servicemen learn lessons in courage and loyalty to the fatherland from L.I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" and "Memoirs," the biographical sketch of him and the materials associated with Leonid Ilich's 75th birthday. With their love and respect for the fatherland, these books have won readers' hearts and become a textbook of party work for us.

The people's memory of the unprecedented difficulties and heroism of the Great Patriotic War is imperishable. Those who took part in that war carry a tremendous force of example and a powerful factor for educating patriots. That is why it is necessary to invite veterans more frequently to address young servicemen, strengthen ties with them and show concern for them. This goal is served by your participation in the all-union research expedition "The Annals of the Great Patriotic War." In the period of preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation it is important to step up the education of young people in the spirit of friendship among our country's peoples and to be more active in international education in general and in work to rally multinational military collectives.

An important sector of Komsomol work is the inculcation of discipline in our servicemen.

Strict day-to-day observance of the demands of the military oath and regulations and the fulfillment of commanders' orders must be seen as one of the most important indicators of the Soviet serviceman's moral maturity. The army's moral strength lies precisely in discipline.

What must be done to further strengthen military discipline? I think this struggle lacks coordinated efforts by all our command and political and social components. As regards the number of measures implemented, there are more than enough in all respects. But what is still lacking is the ability to make the transition from words to deeds in creating a tenor of military life in every unit and subunit such that people are placed within the framework of regulations and discipline is ensured in every person. Above all, what is lacking is the necessary discrimination in work with different categories of personnel.

The source of the Komsomol's authority and strength, Comrade A.A. Yepishev noted, lies in party leadership. The party values highly Komsomol initiative, creativity and selflessness and sees the young Leninists as worthy successors.

Political organs and party organizations must continue to become more thorough in selecting communists recommended for Komsomol organs, to teach the aktiv the practice of work with young people in more concrete form and to call meetings more often to exchange experience and set tasks. There must be no slackening of control over the quality of communists' fulfillment of this important party instruction.

Ending his speech, Army General A.A. Yepishev expressed confidence that the Komsomol members of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District will bear with honor the combat banner of older generations and march in the vanguard of personnel's struggle for the successful fulfillment of the responsible, complex tasks set for the armed forces by the party and people.

The conference was addressed by Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the district.

Taking part in the conference were B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moskovskiy Party obkom; I.P. Potapov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Lieutenant General V.V. Dolgov, first deputy chief of the district's political directorate; and Lieutenant Colonel N.A. Koshelev, assistant chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol Work.

Also taking part in the conference were first secretaries of Komsomol obkoms from a number of oblasts on whose territory the district's troops are billeted.

DER SPIEGEL REPORTS USSR NAVY LEADERSHIP CHANGES

DW251039 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Jan 82 p 16

[Text] Due to the scandal caused in October 1981 by the Soviet submarine U-137, which was armed with nuclear weapons when it ran aground in Swedish waters, Moscow has punished a high-ranking officer -- Admiral Geogiy Yegoroy, chief of Navy Main Staff and the highest-ranking Red Fleet officer after Commander in Chief Sergey Gorshkov. He has been moved to an unimportant position. The then-chief of the Northern Fleet, to which U-137 belonged, resigned at the end of last year. Vladimir Chernavin, the youngest admiral of the Navy and Central Committee Candidate Member since 1981, had to vacate his post in favor of Arkadiv Petrovich Mikhaylovskiy.